

DURHAM

NORTH CAROLINA

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HAND-BOOK
—OF—
DURHAM

NORTH CAROLINA

A BRIEF AND ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF A PROSPEROUS
AND GROWING SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING TOWN.

ILLUSTRATED.

DURHAM, N. C.
THE EDUCATOR COMPANY.
1895.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

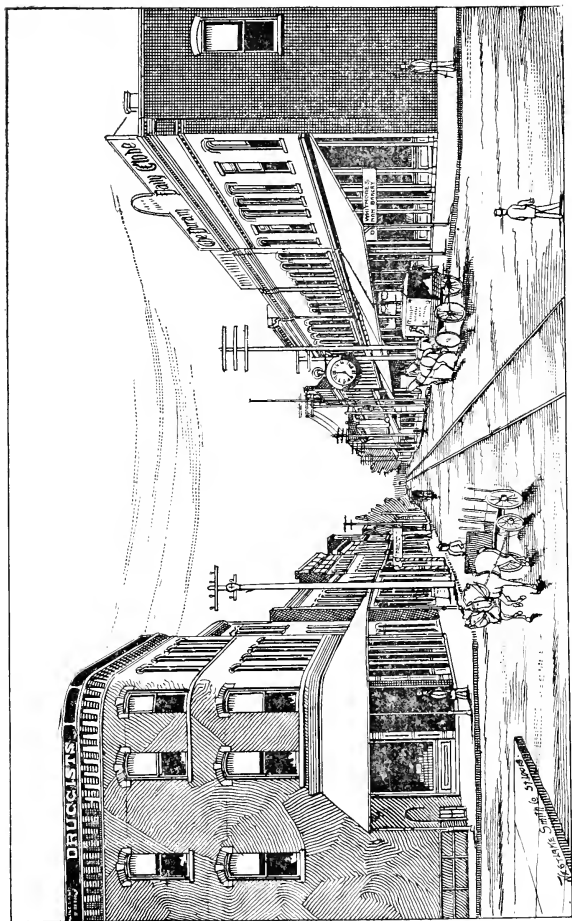
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HAND-BOOK OF DURHAM,
NORTH CAROLINA.



MAIN STREET, LOOKING WEST.

DURHAM

NORTH CAROLINA

...

Town, People and Public Interests.

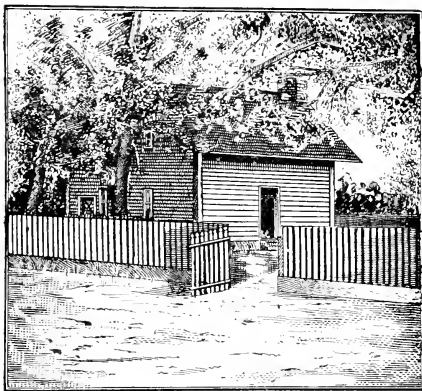
LOCATION OF TOWN.

DURHAM is located on the main line of the North Carolina Division of the Southern Railway system (formerly known as the Richmond & Danville), and is the terminus of the Lynchburg & Durham Division of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, the Oxford & Clarksville Railroad and the Durham & Northern Division of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. Is twenty-six miles west of Raleigh, the State's Capital, and twelve miles northeast of Chapel Hill, where is located the popular and progressive State University. Durham is the center of what is known throughout the commercial world as the "Bright Tobacco Belt" of North Carolina. It has a population of 8000, and is the first town of the State in manufacturing importance. Was incorporated in 1869 when its inhabitants numbered no more than 200, and owes its prosperity in a great measure to the just fame of its excellent brands of smoking tobacco and cigarettes, which is world-wide, her products finding a market in every civilized and semi-civilized quarter of the globe. Lying in the famous Piedmont region, its climate is equable and invigorating and the health of its citizens excellent. It is surrounded by a thrifty population of prosperous farmers and is the market for a dozen contiguous counties of wonderful fertility and resources. The town was named in honor of Dr. Bartlett Durham, who donated the land upon which the warehouse and depot of the North Carolina Railroad is located.

The historical interest of Durham is derived from the fact, that in 1865 General Joseph E. Johnson, near here—at what is known as the "Bennett Place"—surrendered to General

Sherman, which ended hostilities between the North and South and sounded the utter collapse of the Southern Confederacy.

THE PEOPLE.



THE "BENNETT PLACE."

The rapid strides which this town has made in advancing its material interests is owing primarily to the fact that the leading business men of the place, (most of whom are old residents), having created a nucleus for a manufacturing town, determined not to rest content until recognition was had from the commercial centers of this and other

countries. While at all times willing and anxious to extend a hand of welcome to newcomers possessing energy and capital, they at no time relaxed their grasp on every situation as it existed, fully realizing that outside capital was to some extent a secondary consideration and in the course of time would naturally flow to such towns as had created a diversity of permanent manufacturing enterprises, giving every assurance of success. Ever cognizant of the fact that unless they utilized the advantages they possessed, by creating and fostering new industries, the confidence of outsiders would not be great enough to cause them to invest in their midst, they forged ahead in the commendable work of establishing new factories, until to-day the town has as great a diversity, and more and larger manufacturing establishments—all of which are successfully conducted—than any town in North Carolina. To this cause almost exclusively, is due the present prosperity of the place.

In addition to the few business men herein referred to, who have so largely contributed in numerous ways toward the up-

building of Durham, it should be borne in mind that there are many others who have done much in bringing forward new work and have aided in the further development of industries that have been in successful operation for some time,—in fact the whole people as a rule are thrifty and industrious, and are never wavering in the position they take sustaining the interests of the town. As a result of their industry and frugality the percentage of idleness and lawlessness is as small as can be found anywhere. Few manufacturing towns throughout the whole country can boast of as large a per cent. of truly good, law-abiding and intelligent citizens as can this progressive city.

It has often been remarked by visitors and former residents, that it is not the extreme beauty of the place that has an attracting influence, but the genial and pushing qualities of her people. From the humblest citizen, living in a two room cottage, to the wealthiest manufacturer, enjoying the surroundings of culture and refinement, there is an air of contentment and satisfaction rarely seen among any people. This is due principally to the fact that both rich and poor: constantly employed and find little time to brood and fret over their condition in life, and as long as the manufacturing interests of the place continue as prosperous as they have been, there is little doubt but what all will remain contented.

The majority of day-laborers find remunerative employment in the many factories and workshops of the town. Strikes, that have of recent years been such an element of loss to both capital and labor, is something entirely foreign to the people of this place, and a feeling of security and good-



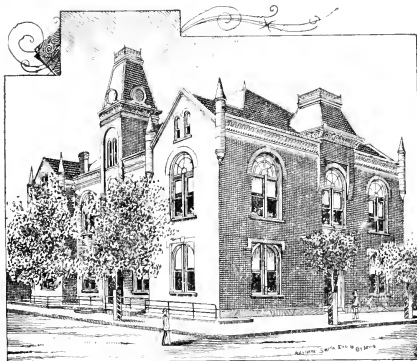
ISAAC N. LINK,
Mayor of Durham.

will between employers and those employed exists in a larger degree than is usual in manufacturing communities.

HEALTH.

The climate of Durham is mild and invigorating, and the health of the people good. The official record shows the mortality of Durham for some years past to be less in proportion

to population than any town in the State. For asthma and throat diseases generally, the climate and atmosphere is peculiarly beneficial. There has never been an epidemic of diphtheria or of any other kind in the past quarter of a century. Besides attributing the cause to the sanitary condition and favorable location of the town,



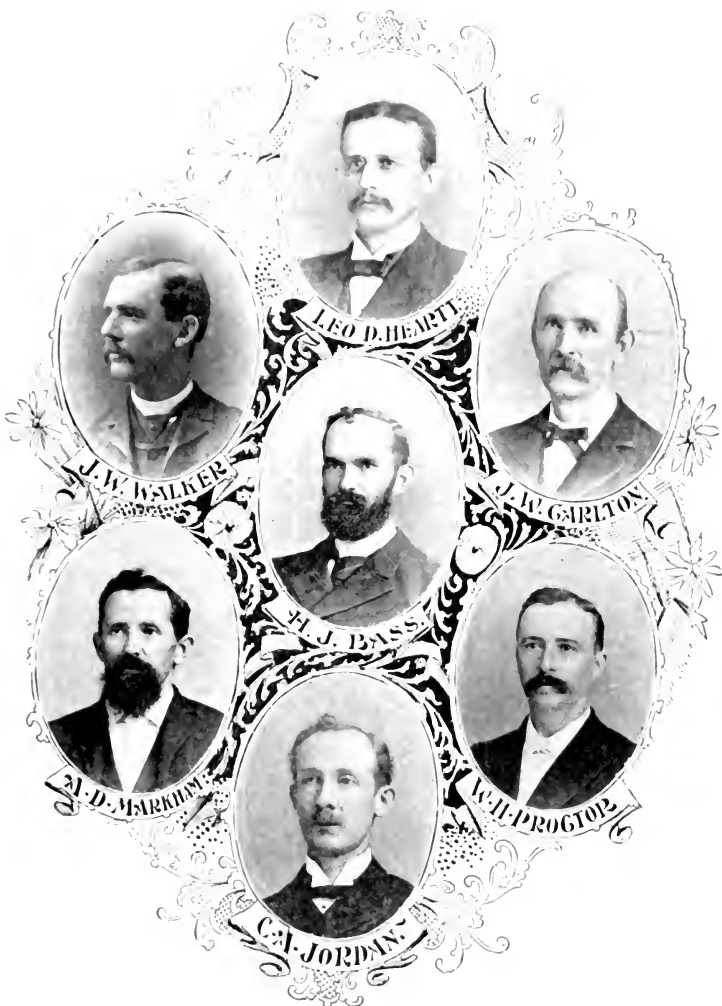
DURHAM COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

tobacco manufacturing has considerable to do with the excellent health of the people, for it is a matter of record that an atmosphere permeated with the odor of tobacco will ward off contagious diseases. The French noted this fact some years ago and made it a subject of much discussion.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The government and control of town affairs is vested in a Mayor and Board of Town Aldermen, who are annually elected by the people. The administration for years past has been active and able. The present Mayor and Board are in line with their predecessors and are constantly devising and inaugurating such new work as will prove a benefit to the people they represent and a testimonial of merit for efficiency to themselves.

The present officers are : Mayor, Isaac N. Link ; Board of Aldermen : Leo D. Heartt, H. J. Bass, A. D. Markham,



BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

J. W. Carlton, Jas. W. Walker, W. H. Proctor and C. A. Jordan. In addition to these are the many appointive officers of the town, such as City Attorney, Street Commissioner, Town Clerk, Treasurer, Police officers and others who are appointed by the Board.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

A matter of interest is the taxable property in the town which is annually listed for taxation. The valuation of real estate and personal property for 1894, as listed, is \$6,148,614.00, which is estimated to be one-half of the actual value, and which exceeds that of any town in the State with one exception. This, notwithstanding a number of towns in North Carolina have a much larger population than has the town of Durham. Besides this they are old places, a number of whose citizens have always enjoyed large legacies while not a single individual residing in Durham ever had as much as ten thousand dollars before becoming one of its citizens. This to show what brawn and brain have done, and can do, towards building a town of commercial importance.

Below is given the population, and wealth (as listed) of the larger towns of the State :

NAME OF TOWN	POPULATION	VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
Wilmington, N. C.,	22,000	*\$6,928,988.00
Durham, N. C.,	8,000	6,148,614.00
Charlotte, N. C.,	14,000	5,500,000.00
Raleigh, N. C.,	13,000	4,800,000.00
Asheville, N. C.,	10,000	4,508,000.00
Winston, N. C.,	8,000	3,547,463.00
Greensboro, N. C.,	8,000	2,146 504.00

*The Income tax of Wilmington is \$107,932.00, which has been deducted from above as the other towns do not require incomes to be taxed.

At the present period in the history of most Southern cities, an effort is being made to secure desirable immigration and capital, such as is looking southward for homes and investment. It will be well for all such to bear in mind that the places offering the greatest inducements, are those which in earlier years of their growth started out on a line of progressive policy, with no other assurance of success but such as indomitable will and energy would give.

REAL ESTATE, TAXES AND INDEBTEDNESS.

The real estate interest of Durham, although great, is not

large enough to indicate fictitious values. Lots of every size and any location can be purchased at very reasonable prices and on the easiest terms, while land for factory sites can be had for the mere asking. (See Land Companies). Farming lands around the town, from a distance of from one to ten miles, can be had at from \$4.00 to \$20.00 per acre, according to distance. Good plantations, yielding all the agricultural products adapted to the soil of North Carolina, such as corn, wheat, oats, rye, clover, cotton and tobacco, can be bought at an average price of \$10.00 an acre,—this in a radius not exceeding six miles from town.

City taxes for 1894 are as follows on the one hundred dollars valuation: For town purposes fifty cents; for school purposes sixteen and two-third cents; for school bonds five cents; Durham & Northern railroad bonds sixteen and two-third cents; Oxford & Clarksville railroad bonds ten cents; making a total tax of ninety-eight and one-third cents on the one hundred dollars valuation.

The indebtedness of the town consists of railroad and school bonds. Some years ago the people were at the mercy of one line of railway and as a result were thoroughly handicapped. Realizing that unless a competing line should be put in operation the town could never attain to the position it was justly entitled, they began to bestir themselves until several liberal propositions were made them; one to vote a subscription to the building of a road from Durham to Henderson, a distance of forty-one miles, connecting with the Seaboard Air Line, and another proposition from another source to vote a subscription to the building of a line



CLINTON W. TOMS
Superintendent of City Schools.

from Durham to Keysville, Va., connecting with the main line of the Richmond & Danville (now the Southern), both of which propositions the town accepted, the acceptance of same having since proven the foresight and wisdom of the people of Durham. The building of a handsome public school edifice is the remaining item of the town's indebtedness.

The entire bond issue to date is: Durham & Northern Railroad \$100,000; Oxford & Clarksville Railroad \$50,000; Graded School Building \$25,000; making a total indebtedness of \$175,000, less \$16,841.71 Sinking Fund Durham & Northern railroad bonds.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

As an indication of what the tobacco, cigarette and cigar manufacturing interests of the town have been for the past two years, there has been paid by Durham manufacturers into the Deputy Collectors office at Durham, \$1,241,906.87 as a revenue on the two years output, which is exclusive of all exports, there being no revenue tax paid on same. The exports for past two years, if revenue had been paid thereon, would have carried the amount to more than an additional \$300,000.

The large amount which these manufacturers annually pay to the general government, will no doubt soon secure for the place a handsome Federal building.

BUILDINGS AND STREETS.

The business houses, stores and factories, are nearly all constructed of brick—none being of wood. Some of the stores, bank buildings and factories are highly ornamental in design, expensive in cost and would do credit to any larger city making greater pretensions than does Durham. The residences as a rule are built of wood; are neat and substantial, and devoid of that architectural sameness which is such an eyesore in many otherwise beautiful towns. Many of the more wealthy citizens occupy mansions of superb architectural splendor, possessing every convenience and luxury that ingenuity could devise or money procure, and are surrounded by ornamental grounds of oriental richness and magnificence.

The streets run at right angles and have an average width of sixty feet including ten feet sidewalks. All the main thoroughfares and some of the more important residence streets are paved either with cobble or crushed stone in a substantial

way, with hewn granite curbings. The streets are well graded and afford delightful driving. The city owns and operates a modern rock crusher and steam roller, which is being worked steadily preparing stone, with a view of ultimately macadamizing all the streets of the town.

WATER WORKS.

As a matter of protection, convenience, cleanliness, health and comfort, a good supply of pure and wholesome water is indispensable. In addition to the wells that abound, Durham is blessed with a system of water works second to none, if not superior to any system in the State. The source of supply is located among the hills of Eno, about seven miles away. From a cluster of never-failing springs the water flows into a large storage pond. From this supply pond it flows by gravity into the settling basin, is filtered† and pumped to a vertical height of 225 feet into a 5,000,000 gallon circular reservoir from which it passes through a suitable system of pipes into the city, the highest point of which is 178 feet below reservoir level, giving a static pressure of seventy pounds. A number of fire hydrants (see Fire Department) together with watering fountains are distributed in various sections of the town. The pumping station is supplied with two splendid Dean power

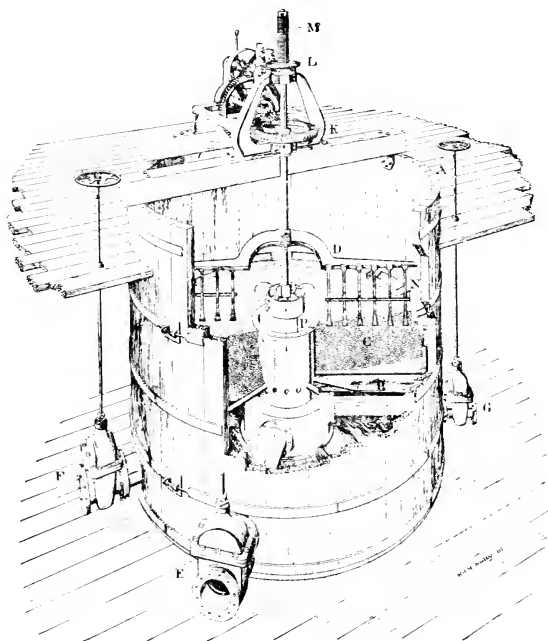


J. C. MICHIE,
Superintendent Durham Water Works.

ANALYSIS. — Solid residue, 2.91-100 grains per gallon. Chlorine, 10-100 grains per gallon. Hardness, 9-10 of 1 per cent. Free Ammonia .00 per million parts. Albuminoid ammonia, 4-100 of one part per million parts. Oxygen consumed, 7-1-10 per million parts.

†PROCESS OF FILTRATION. —The water enters the settling basin at the west end of building and passes through an eight blade ten inch brass pro-

pumps of one and one-half million gallons capacity each, driven by water from Eno river, in addition to which are two Dean pattern steam pumps, one of two million and the other one million gallons capacity in twenty-four hours.



FILTER USED BY THE DURHAM WATER CO.

These works are complete and afford a supply ample in quantity for a population of thirty-five thousand.

The office of the Durham Water Company, which is in the

pellier, so arranged to revolve freely with the passage of the water. This by means of two small bevel gears and an upright shaft, operates an alum pump of unique design, consisting of six hollow arms radiating from a chambered hub bent in the direction of rotation. This pump revolves in a small tank containing a dilute solution of sulphate of Alumina and by its revolution each arm takes up its modicum of alum water, passes it into the hub and to

business portion of town, is connected with the reservoir and pumping station by telephone, and can on short notice, in case of fire, cut off connection with reservoir and pump direct, thereby increasing the pressure at will. There are at present about five hundred taps furnishing water at very moderate rates for domestic purposes.

This company of which Mr. J. C. Michie is Superintendent, has in contemplation the extension of these works so as to take in some of the suburban parts of the town.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The town has a well organized and thoroughly equipped Fire Department. The service is partly paid but mainly volunteer. Near the center of the town is located the Fire House



FIRE HOUSE.

the deflector which sends it down to the incoming water. The incoming water having received its proportionate amount of coagulant, is then allowed to remain in the settling basin from fifty to sixty minutes to enable the chemical reaction between the coagulant and the bases in the water to take place and to permit the heavier sediment, together with a portion of the coagulated matter to settle by subsidence to the bottom of the tank, where it can be drawn off at intervals into the sewer. The water with all the fine silt suspended matters, as well as practically all of the bacteria and other germs present in the water, bound and held together by the insoluble hydrates of alumina resulting from the addition of the coagulant, passes on through suitable pipes and valves to the filter, and filling the tank passes down through the fine sand bed, leaving all the coagulated matter upon it, and passes from filter to storage tank, bright, clear and sparkling, perfectly fitted in every way for all domestic uses.

of the "Golden Belt Hose Company," a substantial brick structure, thoroughly equipped with all the modern electrical appliances for giving alarms, etc. The driver and a number of firemen remain on duty both day and night. The "Independent Hose Company" is similarly located near the factory of the American Tobacco Company, in the western part of town, while the Hook and Ladder Company, an efficient colored organization, is quartered at the town's central stables on Main street.

In addition to Mr. W. C. Bradsher, who is chief of this department, there are sixty-five active members in the three companies. There are 102 Fire Hydrants conveniently distributed throughout the city, with a fire pressure of 140 pounds when pumping direct from the supply pond, which is sufficient to project at the same time, ten streams of water to a vertical height of over 100 feet. The necessity of a fire engine is thus obviated. There are eleven signal boxes to the alarm system, placed in convenient localities throughout the city. The system employed is that of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS.

An excellent electric lighting service is given the people of Durham by a home company. This company was organized with a view to furnishing the town and individuals, lights at the lowest possible cost consistent with good service. How admirably they have succeeded the patrons of the company will willingly testify. There are distributed in various sections forty Arc lights, while the number of incandescent lights in use by individual consumers number many hundred. In addition to this plant which is the property of the Durham Electric Lighting Company, there are several other good size plants which are owned and operated by private parties for the purpose of lighting their own factories and residences.

A gas company was organized some time ago, but owing to the financial stringency of last year and the death of one of the prominent projectors, work on a plant has not yet begun.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH.

No greater convenience to the business man can be had than a well devised and thoroughly equipped Telephone sys-

tem. As complete a plant as can be found anywhere in the South, has for a number of years been successfully operated by the Southern Bell Telephone Company, who in addition thereto has built a line from Durham to Raleigh, a distance of twenty-six miles, which is in thorough working condition, in constant use, and is pronounced by the patrons of both towns to be almost indispensable. Aside from this system a local company has recently completed a competitive plant which is equal to the Southern Bell in service and less in charges.

The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies each have offices in Durham connecting with all parts of the world.

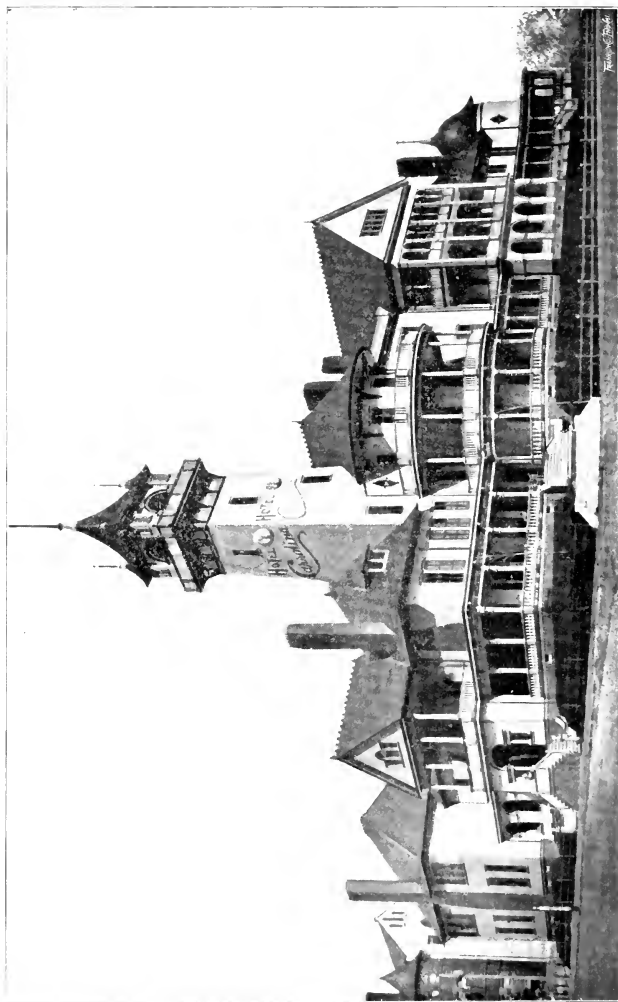
HOTELS.

It has been truthfully said that the hotels of a town are an index to the character and public spirit of its citizens. From this standpoint Durham cannot fail to impress the traveler most forcibly.

Hotel Carolina, one of the most attractive, costly and conveniently arranged hotels in the South, is located in the center of the business portion of town, on the corner of Corcoran and Peabody streets, and occupies about one-fourth of an entire square, commanding a pleasing appearance from every point of view.

This magnificent structure is three stories high and is of modern architectural design. Was built in 1893 after carefully devised plans, and contains seventy rooms, all of which are handsomely frescoed by well known artists, while the furnishings are elegant and expensive. The entire building is thoroughly equipped with every modern appliance for comfort and convenience. Is heated and ventilated by improved methods and is lighted by a private electric plant.

The main hall and office are decorated in relief, the style being French "Rococo;" the colors are picked out in delicate shades of salmon and blue. The floors are of tile in very handsome patterns. The gentlemen's reading-room is decorated in Louis XV, and is one of the richest rooms in the building. Adjoining this room is the ladies' reception-room which is decorated in Empire style, the colors being light blue and ivory. This room opens in the main parlor which is in Louis XVI style, the prevailing tone being ivory and gold. The ceiling is decorated in relief and fresco, and compares very favorable with those of the fine hotels of New



HOTEL CAROLINA.

York. The dining-room is constructed somewhat on the plan of the old English dining-rooms and is very handsome. The panels in the ceiling are decorated with hand-wrought tapestries and are very effective and artistic. The walls are in a soft green shade, decorated with heroldic designs.

Besides the main dining-room, which has a seating capacity of one hundred, there are several private dining-rooms.

In appointment and service the "Carrollina" is unsurpassed by any hotel North or South.

Mr. Julian S. Carr, one of the first citizens of North Carolina, and a resident of the town, in the belief that nothing is too good for Durham, had this building erected and furnished at a cost of \$85,000.00, not merely with a view to profitable investment, but from a public spirit and desire to give his place of residence the best hotel in the State.

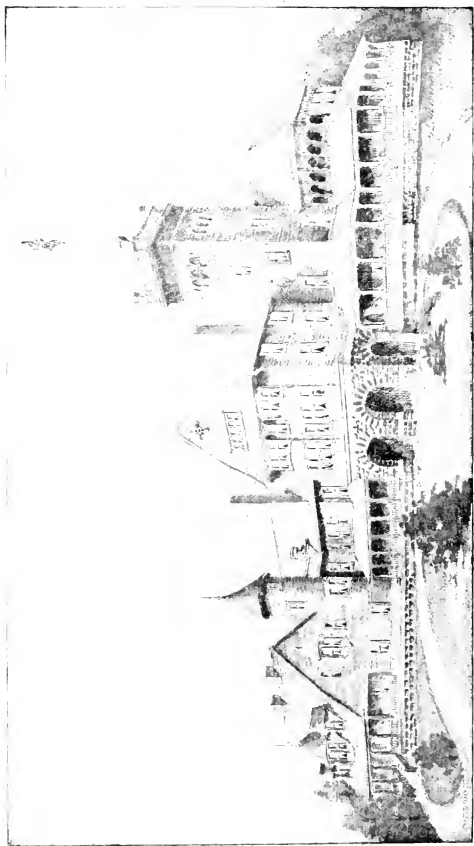
This house is conducted by Mr. Howell Cobb, an efficient, affable and accommodating gentleman, who has large and successful experience in hotel management, and looks well after the comfort of his guests.

In addition to the above named hotel, "Trinity Inn," a hotel building of extraordinary merit, both in design and utility, is located at Trinity Park and is a part of Trinity College property. This Inn was built for the purpose of accommodating the students of the college, and contains seventy-five dormitories, two parlors, a library, a reading-room, a dining-room having a seating capacity of 250, an office and a waiting-room. It is heated by warm air and lighted by electricity. Its sanitary arrangements are very complete.

Besides these two hotels there are the Hotel Freemont, Hopkins House and numerous boarding houses.

HOSPITAL.

This building is situated on a lot containing four and one-half acres. It is a group of buildings, or a central Administration building with ward pavilions on either side, connected by covered corridors. It is of modern and improved architecture. Every part and detail has been studied and arranged for comfort, convenience and safety. It is in every sense of the word a model hospital; planned after careful study of the Johns Hopkins and other noted institutions for the care of the sick and maimed. The drawings and plans were made by



TRINITY INN.

the renowned hospital architects Rand & Taylor, of Boston, Mass., who submitted them to Dr. Edward Cowles, of Summerville, Mass., an expert and authority on hospitals. He pronounced this "the most complete low cost hospital I know of in the world," and was so much pleased that he requested a plan and perspective to use in an important article on Hospitals, which he was about to publish. Every minor detail, in every room, is something new and of the latest device for ventilation, comfort and convenience. It is equipped from basement to attic with all the modern improvements for the care and attention of the sick and wounded. There is nothing like it in the South.

The central or Administration building is two stories and basement, containing in basement: kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, boiler-room, &c. First Floor: medical office, reception-room, dining-room, matron's bed-room, surgical ward and hall. Second story: two special pay wards, two nurse's chambers, parlor, bath-room and laboratory.

In rear of the Administration building, and connected with it, is the operating hall with its laboratory, closets, etherizing rooms, &c. This has an approach on one side for the accident patients, and on the other for medical or nurse students. Under this operating theatre are located the autopsy and mortuary rooms. To the east and west of the Administration building and connected with it are the ward pavilions. These each contain a free ward with seven beds; two pay wards, nurse's room, diet kitchen, patient's wardrobes, bath and laboratory.

The entire edifice is arranged with electric lights, electric bells and speaking tubes, steam heat and the latest ventilating devices known to science.

This Hospital, furniture and grounds, together with a handsome endowment, has been presented to the community by Mr. Geo. W. Watts, a philanthropic citizen who has had this matter in contemplation for several years, and has studied and examined the subject of hospitals at great length before coming to the conclusion that this was one of the most practical charities a man could bestow upon a people.

CITY HOSPITAL.



CITY MARKET.

Some years ago the city purchased a very desirable piece of property on which was already constructed a good size building, which has ever since been in use as the town Market House. The structure although sufficiently large for the present needs of the people, is the least attractive of all the public buildings, and will no doubt soon be torn down to make room for a larger, more commodious and handsomer building. The market is at all times supplied with the best viands of this and adjoining counties which are sold at very reasonable prices.

The matter of living expenses in Durham is as low as could be expected in any town.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE.

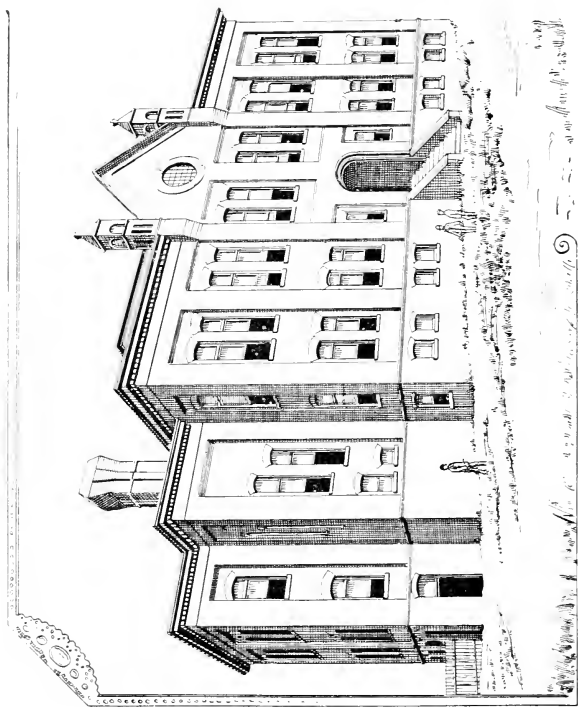
The great and increasing interest the people of North Carolina manifest in the cause of education indicates decided mental improvement. The annual appropriations by State and Municipal authorities for this cause is greatly on the increase, and will not cease until a good education is given every one desiring it.

Twelve years ago the town of Durham was without a public school of any kind, and had only one or two private schools. To-day there are a number of private schools and one of the largest graded schools in the State.

Some years ago the town voted bonds amounting to \$25,000 for the purpose of erecting a graded school building, which was one of the best investments the people ever made.

This building occupies an elevated position on Dandy street. Is built of pressed brick and has two stories and basement. Is heated and ventilated by an improved system. Has an Assembly hall with a seating capacity of 1,000, and a complete library containing 800 volumes. On the first floor are the superintendents office, and class-rooms for the first, second, third and fourth grades, while on the second floor are rooms for the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth grades. Besides the superintendent there are twelve teachers, all of whom are thoroughly equipped for the work to which they are assigned. A department of drawing and manual training has recently been added, and is taught in every grade. The instructor in this department is a graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. The present scholarship numbers 626.

Besides Mr. Clinton W. Toms, the city superintendent of



DURHAM GRADED SCHOOLS. (FOR WHITES)

schools, there are the following teachers: Messrs R. L. Wharton, E. L. Middleton, Misses Bettie Blair, Bertie Tomlinson, Nellie Fuller, Katie Styron, Nettie Bemis, Mesdames Jno. W. Jones, J. A. Robinson, R. W. Bailey, A. W. Jordan and J. W. Goodson.

Besides this public school for white children, there is also a large public school for colored children, which is situated on South street.

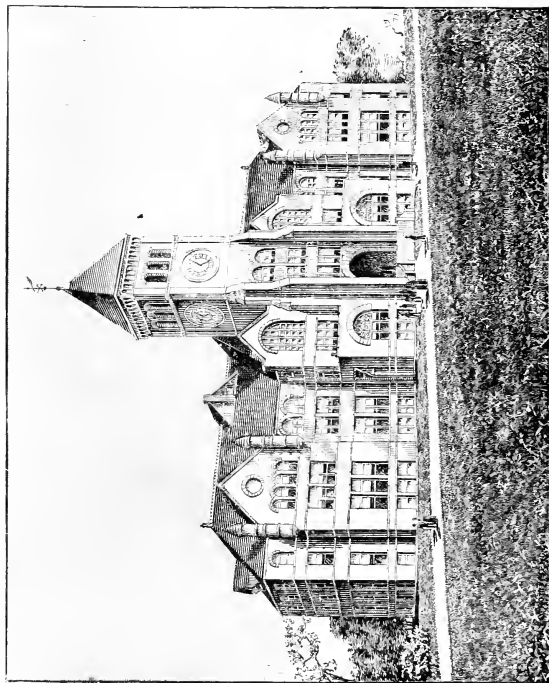
Trinity College, a Methodist institution of learning, is located in the western part of town. The Main building is a three story brick structure of handsome design and covered with slate. Is lighted with electric lights from their own plant; is heated with warm air and ventilated by a most approved system of supplying pure air, either warm or cold. There are sixty dormitories on the second and third floors; twelve lecture rooms and offices and a number of bathing apartments. Has a perfect dry closet system and perfect underground drainage. In point of ventilation, architecture, comfort and modern conveniences it is said to be the most complete college building in the state.



REV. JOHN C. KILGO,
President Trinity College.

In addition to the Main building is the Technological building, a large three story brick structure, together with the residences of the professors and president. The College Inn, of which mention is elsewhere made, is also part of the college property and is not far from the Main building.

The direct cause of the removal of this valuable institution of learning from Trinity College, N. C. to Durham, was an \$85,000 donation in money by Mr. Washington Duke, and a



TRINITY COLLEGE. (MAIN BUILDING.)

gift of a sixty-two acre tract of land by Mr. Julian S. Carr, valued at more than \$25,000.

This college had its beginning in 1838, as a school of academic grade, which was afterward turned into a Normal College for the training of teachers for public schools, and remained as such until 1859 when it was chartered as a college by the North Carolina Conference, who accepted the transfer of the property and have been in possession of same ever since.

Dr. John Kilgo, the President of the college, was recently elected to that position and is a young man of profound learning and business sagacity.

The Faculty consists of twelve professors and one instructor. The courses of instruction are complete in every department.

A School of Fine Art has for a number of years been successfully conducted by Mrs. E. L. Bryan, an artist of considerable note who has taken some of the leading prizes as awarded by prominent schools in the art of painting.

A School of Music is another educational feature that can be classed with the institutions of learning which the people of Durham now enjoy. This school is conducted by Miss Willie Smoot, a lady possessing all the advantages and requirements necessary for proficiency in her particular line of work.

There are in addition to these, a number of persons who are engaged in educational work of various kinds at their homes.

CHURCHES.

The moral influences of every community is, in a large measure, attributable to the number of churches and church mem-

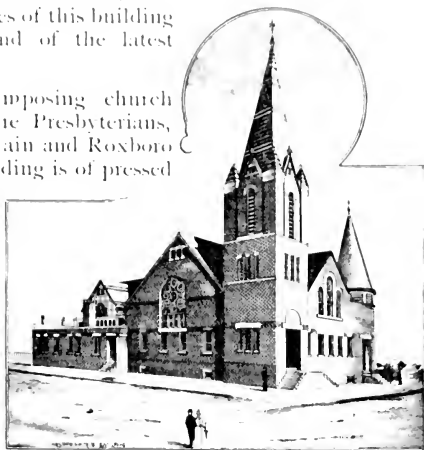


TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH.

in the western part of town. This church was built principally on account of the rapid increase of this denomination, which was too large for a one-church membership, and the growth of the town westward.

The conveniences of this building are all modern and of the latest improvement.

Still another imposing church edifice is that of the Presbyterians, on the corner of Main and Roxboro streets. This building is of pressed brick with marble trimmings, and is of handsome design. The interior arrangement was devised especially for convenience and comfort. In addition to the church room which is of pleasing appearance, is the Sunday school and class-rooms which are connected by sliding doors.

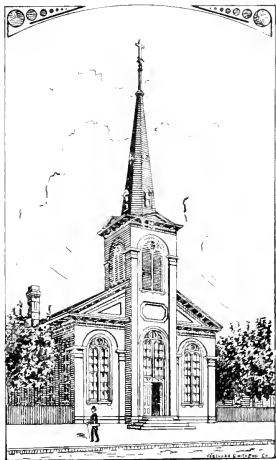


PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

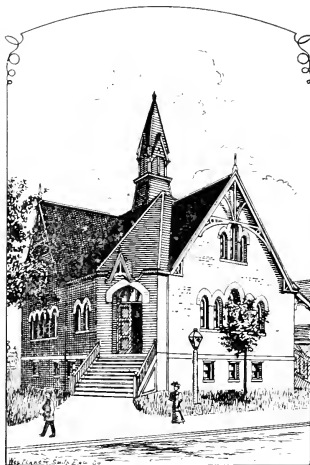
The Baptist denomination is well represented among the churches of Durham. There are two church buildings, both of them brick. One is in the center of town, on Mangum street, and the other in the western part of town, on Chapel Hill street. Sunday-schools are connected with both.

The Episcopal church is a neat and substantial frame building on the eastern end of Main street. The membership is not very large, but considering the fact that some few years ago there were scarcely no Episcopalians in Durham, the increase has been quite rapid.

In addition to the foregoing named churches there are the Christian denomination and the Primitive Baptist, both of which own church property in town.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.



SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

LODGES AND SOCIAL CLUB.

There are nine Lodges of various orders in Durham. The Masons are represented by three lodges; the Odd Fellows by three, and the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and Ancient Order of United Workmen by one each. These lodges have a fair membership and are reported as being in a prosperous condition.

The Golden Belt Club is a social organization and has a large membership. Their rooms are in the Parrish Building on Mangum street, and consist of reading-, card-, and billiard-rooms.



Private Interests.

BANKING.

Prominent among the leading business interests of Durham is that of banking. Prior to 1879, such little banking as was required was transacted through various outside banks. There are now in successful operation in the place, three well conducted institutions of this kind, all of which are doing a large and increasing business.

THE MOREHEAD BANKING COMPANY.

This bank derives its name from Mr. Eugene Morehead (now deceased), who was the pioneer banker of Durham, and has a capital of \$200,000.00, with surplus and undivided profits of \$35,000.00. The building this company occupies is a two story brick building with stone and glass plate front, in the rear of which is a large and well constructed vault. This property was bought by them from the trustees of W. T. Blackwell, said Blackwell having built same for a bank building at a cost of \$27,000.00.

The present officers of this institution are : W. H. Willard, president ; J. T. Pinnix, vice-president ; W. M. Morgan, cashier.

Mr. Willard, besides being president of this bank, is also president of the R. F. Morris & Son Manufacturing Company, and the Willard Manufacturing Company, and owns stocks in various other enterprises.



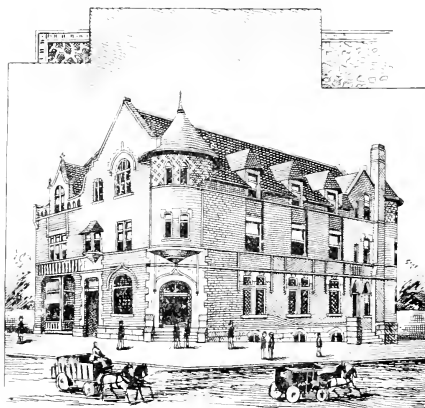
MOREHEAD BANK BUILDING.

Is a man of pronounced

ability as a financier. Mr. W. M. Morgan, the cashier, in 1879 accepted a position with Mr. Eugene Morehead in Durham's first bank, and was connected with same as cashier until the formation of

the above named company, with which he has been ever since. Being trained in the practical school of banking, Mr. Morgan possesses those requirements which are necessary in the office of trust he so acceptably fills. Besides being a director in the Morehead Banking Company, he is a director

in the Watts Coal and Iron Company of Birmingham, Ala.; The Durham Fertilizer Company of this place, and the Philadelphia Land and Trust Company of Philadelphia.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was organized in November 1887, with a capital of \$100,000.00, which has since then been

increased to \$150,000.00. Mr. Julian S. Carr is president of this institution and Mr. Leo. D. Heartt is cashier.

The building occupied by this bank is on the northeast corner of Main and Corcoran streets, and was built by them about two years ago at a cost of \$40,000.00. Is of pressed brick with granite and brown stone trimmings, and has three stories and basement. The lower floor is occupied by the bank, while the second and third floors are in use as law and other offices.

The arrangement of the various departments, vault, heaters, office furniture &c., were made with a view to comfort for the officers and employees of the bank, and expeditious and perfect accommodation to the public.

Mr. J. S. Carr, the president, is connected with almost every stock company in Durham, and to him is due the credit of establishing this bank.

Mr. Leo. D. Heartt, the cashier, having been engaged in

the various offices of banking for many years, thoroughly understands the wants of a commercial people and is quick to have them supplied. Is a director of the D. & N. R. R., The Educator Co., and is an Alderman of the town.

THE FIDELITY BANK.

This institution was organized January 1st, 1888, with the comparatively small capital of \$50,000.00. On January 1st 1891, the capital was increased to \$100,000. Since its organization this bank has paid out in dividends \$37,500. and has a surplus of \$30,000.00 and holds over \$5,000.00 as undivided profits.



WRIGHT BLOCK.
Home of The Fidelity Bank

The home of this bank is on the northwest corner of Main and Corcoran streets, and has every requisite necessary for comfort and convenience.

Mr. B. N. Duke, the president, is one of the managing directors of the W. Duke, Sons & Co. branch of The American Tobacco Co., and has many investments in the town.

Mr. J. F. Wily, the cashier, is ever alive to the best interest of The Fidelity Bank, to which his entire attention is given, and as a result, has made many friends and customers during the short period he has presided as its cashier.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES.

The greatest manufacturing interest of Durham is that of manufacturing tobacco. There are employed in the manufacture of this product five factories; two of which are among the largest in the world in their particular line. One of these manufacture cigarettes and smoking tobacco; another smoking tobacco in the form of granulated, long and plug-cut;

another granulated smoking tobacco and snuff another granulated smoking tobacco, and the other plug tobacco exclusively.

The annual output of these five factories is simply immense, amounting in money to millions of dollars, and is shipped to every known part of the civilized globe. Thousands of hands are employed in these few factories, receiving payment for their labor every week, a large amount of which is distributed among the merchants of the town.

BLACKWELL DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY.

In 1865, in a small building where now stands the immense tobacco works of the above named company, Mr. J. R. Green,



JULIAN S. CARR.
Pres't Blackwell Durham Tobacco Co.

in a crude way was manufacturing what to-day is known the world over as the most popular brand of smoking tobacco in existence, viz: the celebrated "Bull Durham." In 1870 Mr. J. S. Carr purchased from Messrs. W. T. Blackwell and J. R. Day (who had previously bought all interest and title in said business) an equal partnership, and under the firm name of W. T. Blackwell & Co. an extensive trade in this and foreign countries was had.

Mr. Day shortly after, sold his interest to his partners who still continued under the same firm name until 1883, when Mr. Blackwell retired, and under the name of the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company a charter was granted to Messrs. J. S. Carr, M. E. McDowell, Samuel H. Austin, Jr., and Jno. A. McDowell, to continue the business of manufacturing smoking tobacco.

From an insignificant factory in 1865, to the large and extensive business of 1883, much could be said which would require a good size volume to fill, suffice it to say that this great achievement in so short a time, was principally due to the executive ability of Mr. J. S. Carr, who presided at the

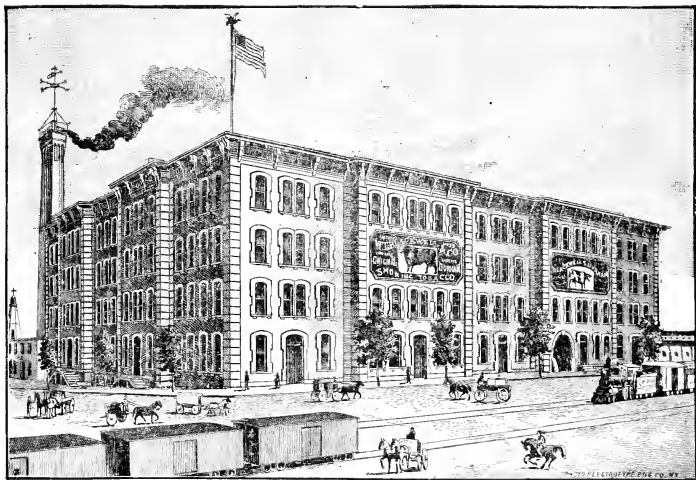
helm as financier during these years of growth and prosperity, and since then as president, continued to direct the affairs of this corporation to such an issue as to make it an institution of immense profit to the stockholders, as well as a pride to themselves and the whole State.

This factory is located opposite the passenger depot of the Southern Railway. Is a four story brick building with an eastern and western wing of same height, together with machine shop building and engine and boiler house. On the premises are large and conveniently arranged stable buildings, fire house, lumber and storage houses, besides eight immense buildings for the storage of leaf tobacco, one of which is five stories high with a storing capacity of three million pounds. In addition to these, this company has in various sections of the town a number of other houses used for the same purpose, all of them being constantly filled with the natural leaf. In all, this company owns buildings with a capacity of 10,000,000 pounds outside of their manufacturing buildings, which enables them to carry a two years supply of the unmanufactured product.

The main factory building is well proportioned. Is substantial and attractive, and contains twelve departments for various manufacturing purposes, each of which has a superintendent with a general superintendent in charge of the whole works. On the first floor are the granulating, shipping, bag manufacturing departments (see Golded Belt Mfg Co.) and business offices. On the second floor are the stamping, printing, paper-box making, storage and supply departments and storekeeper's quarters. On the third floor are the packing, wood printing, and wood box making departments, while on the fourth floor is the flavoring department.

The entire building is provided with fire escapes, is heated by steam, and lighted at night by their own electric plant. Every department is well ventilated, and every convenience applied for the health and comfort of employees. The business offices, adjoining which the president has his private office, is large and well supplied with safes, vault and office furniture. From the president's office to every part of the building is arranged a system of electrical call-bells.

This company employs 500 hands; has a capital stock of \$4,000,000 and a manufacturing capacity of eight million pounds of smoking tobacco per annum.



FACTORY BUILDING OF THE BLACKWELL DURHAM TOBACCO CO.

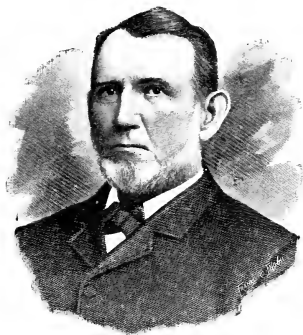
Mr. Julian S. Carr, the president of this company, has spent the larger portion of his life in developing the industrial interests of Durham. Besides the herculean task of supervising and directing his own interests as principal, he has innumerable duties to perform as an officer and director of many industrial and charitable institutions. His investments are scattered all over the country in manufacturing, mining and farming operations, never losing sight of the fact however that Durham is his first consideration. His ability as a financier and executive is acknowledged in that, that his counsel and aid is so universally sought in every undertaking throughout the State. He is president of the First National Bank; the Golden Belt Manufacturing Co.; the Durham Electric Lighting Co.; the Bessemer Mining Co.; the Southern Manganeese Co.; the Greensboro Female College Directory; the North Carolina State Agricultural Society and the N. C. Steel & Iron Co. Is a director in the Commonwealth Cotton Mills; the Lynchburg & Durham Railroad; the Oxford & Clarksville Railroad. Is a member of the Board of Trustees of the State University; a Director of the Oxford Orphan Asylum and the Soldiers' Home.

As first vice-president of the Southern Immigration, Land and Title Company, which was recently organized under the laws of Virginia, (the purpose of which is to secure for the South desirable immigration) Mr. Carr will aid in doing a good work for North Carolina in developing her untold resources.

THE W. DUKE, SONS & CO. BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN
TOBACCO COMPANY.

At the close of the war, in 1865, W. Duke went from the army to his farm in Orange (now Durham) county. He had but little left except his bare plantation, four children and a lot of leaf tobacco. How to provide a living for his children was the question that confronted him. Ready money was necessary, so he concluded that the speediest manner by which to secure this was to sell the tobacco which had become old and mellow laying in his barn. He crushed it with a grain flail, separated it with a hand-seive, packed it in grain sacks containing about thirty pounds each, loaded it on his wagon, hitched up his mules and carried it through the country, selling as opportunity offered. This venture was profitable, and the goods gave such great satisfaction that he continued to

make frequent trips, leaving his boys at home to prepare the goods in an old barn, sixteen feet square, as well as to conduct the farming operations. In a few years, by strict economy, attention to business, sobriety and industry, he was enabled to build a log factory 20x30 feet, one story high. His sphere, however, was limited and contracted in the coun-



WASHINGTON DUKE.

try; therefore, in 1874, he moved his family and business to the village of Durham.

Here, with his two sons, B. N. & J. B., he established the copartnership of W. Duke & Sons. His other son, B. L. Duke, was manufacturing smoking tobacco in the same vicinity on his own account.

In March, 1878, these two factories were consolidated, and Mr. Geo. W. Watts, of Baltimore, became a partner with Mr. W. Duke and

his three sons, the firm name then becoming W. Duke, Sons & Co., a title which in a few years became so favorably known, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world.

In 1890, upon the formation of the American Tobacco Company, this concern became one of its branches, and its youngest member, Mr. J. B. Duke, was elected president of the consolidation with offices in New York.

The factory in Durham is an immense brick structure, covering three sides of a block, with additional engine, boiler, dynamo and machine houses. It is a four-story and basement, with a floor area of 185,700 square feet (or over four acres), with every modern convenience that could be adapted to a factory building, as well as everything for the promotion of the safety and comfort of the employees, such as fire escapes, fire company, ice water, dressing-rooms, steam heat, fans in summer run by steam, sanitary closets, etc. They make their wood and paper boxes, tobacco sacks, labels and many of the implements used in their business. The mag-

nificent offices are connected with all parts of the factory by telephone, speaking tubes and electric bells. They have a daily production of three million cigarettes and ten thousand pounds of smoking tobacco. In addition to the main factory building, they have in various parts of the town storage houses, in which are stored millions of pounds of the natural leaf.

They employ over 800 hands, and do an annual business of \$4,000,000. If we had space to go into details of this mammoth and successful institution, it would read like a romance. It is one of which our town and State should feel proud, giving as it does subsistence to so many people and deriving its revenues from the entire world.

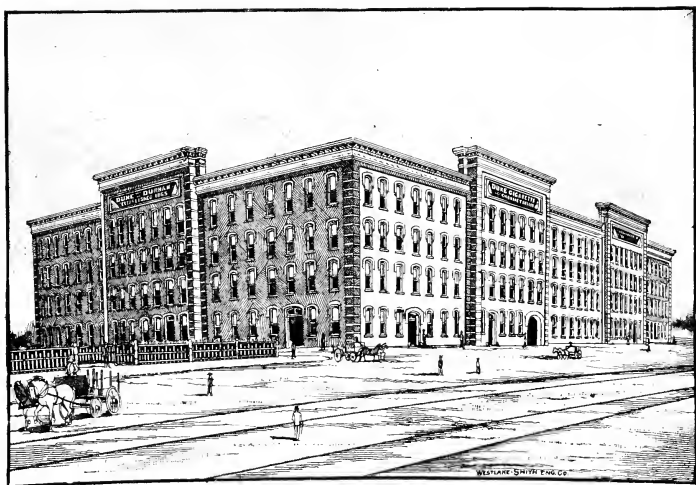


GEO. W. WATTS.

The managing directors of this branch are Mr. B. N. Duke and Mr. Geo. W.

Watts. Mr. Duke has been engaged in the manufacture of tobacco ever since he was a boy, and is a thoroughly practical man; is president of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company; president of the Fidelity Bank, and is a stockholder and director in various other enterprises; is deeply interested in church and educational work, and is a large contributor to these and other institutions of like kind.

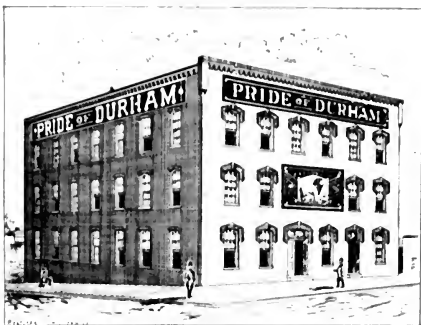
Mr. Geo. W. Watts came to Durham in the spring of 1878, and through him W. Duke & Sons and B. L. Duke were led to consolidate, he becoming an equal partner with these four gentlemen. In 1885 the firm of W. Duke Sons & Co. was incorporated, and Mr. Watts, on account of his peculiar fitness and superior knowledge of commercial and financial affairs, was made secretary and treasurer. In his business career he has been very successful; has invested most of his earnings right here at home, making work and wages for the people, thus becoming one of the prime factors in the growth and prosperity of the town. His recent gift to the town of the handsome hospital building, together with a magnificent



FACTORY BUILDING OF W DUKE. SONS & CO BRANCH OF THE AMER. TOBACCO CO.

endowment, is evidence of his true merit, as are also his munificent gifts for church and other purposes. He is interested in many cotton mills and banks of the town and State, and various other enterprises of Durham, his advice and counsel being sought for in all of them. He is president of the Pearl Cotton Mills, and is a director in many of the companies in which he holds stock, and is also a director in the Durham & Northern Railroad and Lynchburg & Durham Railroad.

He was a member of the board of town commissioners that started paved streets in Durham, and a member of another board that introduced our splendid system of water works, and granted ordinances for the building of several railroads.



Z. L. LYON & CO.'S TOBACCO FACTORY.

THE Z. L. LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS.

This factory was established in 1868, under the firm name of Z. L. Lyon & Co. The members of the firm, Messrs. Z. L., and J. Ed. Lyon, in 1887, sold the entire business to Mr. E. J. Parrish, a gentleman of large experience in the tobacco trade, who, for many years, had successfully conducted a tobacco warehouse for the sale of the natural leaf, and during that period was a large broker in tobacco, his sales extending to all parts of this and many European countries.

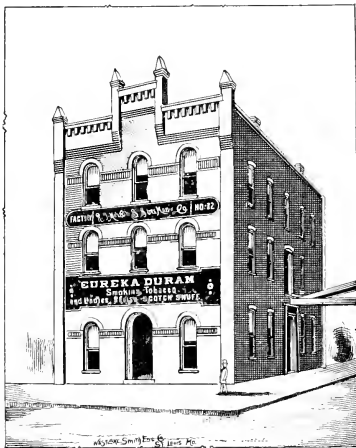
The factory buildings of this company are situated on the corner of Pettigrew and Pine streets. The principal building is a three story brick structure, and was erected exclusively for a tobacco manufactory. On the first floor are the packing and stamping departments and office, while the second and third floors are for granulating and storage. The output of this factory consists of granulated smoking tobacco, cigars

and cheroots. The principal brands are "Pride of Durham," "Cut and Slash," and "Picked Leaf."

Mr. Parrish, besides successfully conducting this business, is operating a tobacco warehouse for the sale of leaf tobacco; is one of Durham's foremost business men, and is ever alive to the interests of the town.

THE R. F. MORRIS & SON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This business was established in 1865 by Robert F. Morris, one of the pioneer tobacco manufacturers of Durham.



After his death, in 1872, the same was purchased by Messrs. W. H. Willard and S. F. Tomlinson, and under the corporate name of The R. F. Morris & Son Manufacturing Co., have conducted the business ever since.

The factory is a three-story brick, with large two-story frame building connected by passage way from the second story of one to the second story of the other. Both of these structures are situated on Peabody street, immediately in the rear of

FACTORY OF R. F. MORRIS & SON MFG. CO.

the "Southern" passenger depot. This concern manufactures a number of popular brands of smoking tobacco and snuff, among which is the celebrated "Eureka Durham," one of the finest brands of granulated tobacco known to the trade. As snuff manufacturers they have no superior competitors, and find ready sales for all the goods they can put up.

The three floors of the brick building are employed as various departments for granulating, packing and stamping, while their frame building is used as departments for snuff grinding and storage of the natural leaf.

Mr. W. H. Willard, the president, is connected with various manufacturing and banking institutions throughout the State, either as an officer or director. Is president of the Morehead Banking Company of this place.

Mr. S. F. Tomlinson, the secretary and treasurer, has the management of these works, and has succeeded in creating a business that is well known to the trade.

THE J. Y. WHITTED TOBACCO COMPANY.

The factory of this company is a three-story brick building, located on Pettigrew street. The business of this concern is manufacturing plug tobacco exclusively.

In 1884 Mr. J. Y. Whitted moved his works from Hillsboro, and conducted same by himself until 1889, when the above named company was formed. The popular brands under which the product of this company are manufactured are extensively known, having been on the market for a number of years.



J. Y. WHITTED TOBACCO FACTORY.

The entire management of this factory is under the personal supervision of Mr. J. Y. Whitted, who thoroughly understands the art of making good chewing tobacco.

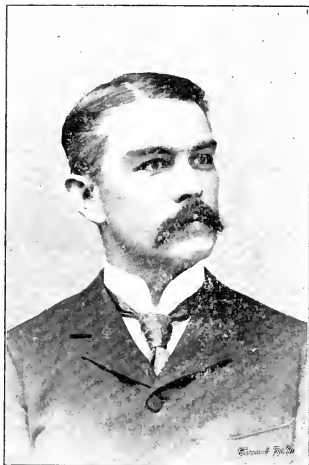
TEXTILE MANUFACTORIES.

This is comparatively a new manufacturing interest of the town, as three out of the four factories have recently been established. The Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, the oldest one in the place, began operation in 1885, and from the start was so successful that a determined effort was made to inaugurate more factories of this kind, and as a result three more were built and all of them are now doing a good business. The combined capital invested in these four mills is \$700,000.00, giving employment to 940 hands.

THE DURHAM COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

was incorporated in 1884, and started work in the Spring of

1885, with a capital that has since grown to \$150,000.00. The main building is a large four story brick structure, 75x150 feet, in addition to which are the weave sheds, picker building and engine and boiler rooms. There are 11,016 spindles and 244 looms at regular work manufacturing brown sheetings,



W. H. BRANSON,
Sec't. and Treas. Durham Cotton Mfg. Co.

domets and chambrays. On the premises are a large number of tenement houses for the employees and their families, 225 of the number being daily employed in this mill.

J. M. Odell, the president of this company, is a gentleman of large and varied experience in the manufacture of cotton goods, being identified with a large number of mills throughout the State, not simply as a stockholder but as an officer who conducts the management of affairs.

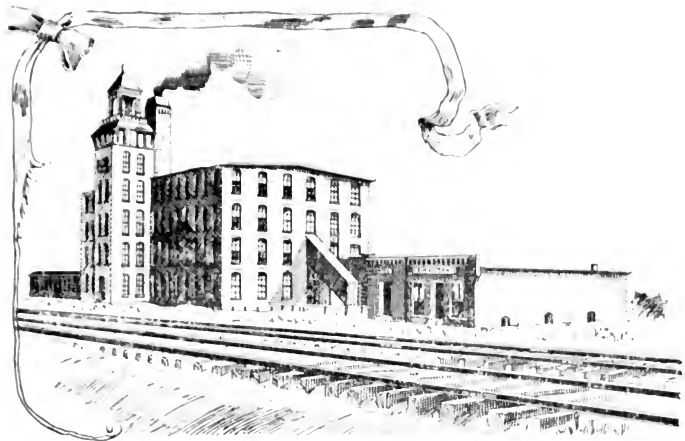
Mr. W. H. Branson, the secretary and treasurer, has filled this position ever since the formation of the company, and also acceptably fills the same office with the

Pearl Cotton Mills. Besides his duties as secretary and treasurer, he has almost the exclusive management of both mills, and looks well after the interests of all concerned.

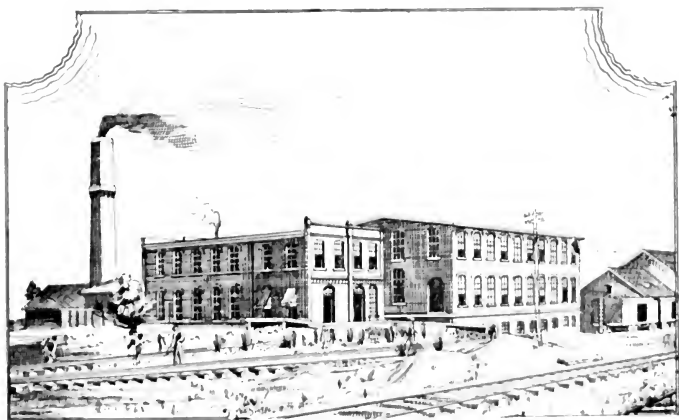
Not far from this factory and for the benefit of the employees, are two well constructed and roomy church buildings, one of Methodist denomination and the other of Baptist, each conducting Sunday schools of large membership.

THE ERWIN COTTON MILLS COMPANY

was organized April 20th, 1892, and has a paid in capital of \$250,000.00. This mill is a large brick building located in the western part of town, and is thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery throughout. There are in

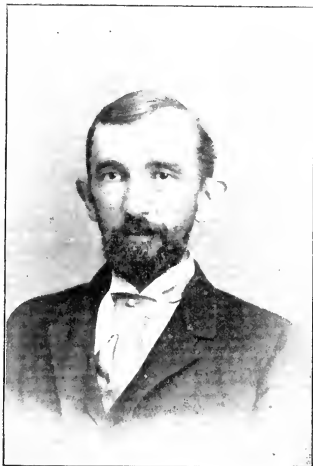


FACTORY OF THE DURHAM COTTON M'FG CO



FACTORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH COTTON M'FG CO.

constant operation 11,000 spindles and 360 looms, manufacturing fine muslin, chambrays, camlets and denims. The main building is 75x347 feet, two stories high. Besides the main building is the engine house, picker building, dye house, boiler room, &c. Mr. B. N. Duke, of W. Duke, Sons & Co.,



B. N. DUKE,
President Erwin Cotton Mills.

is president; Mr. Geo. W. Watts, of the same firm is vice-president, and Mr. W. A. Erwin is secretary and treasurer. Mr. Erwin has large experience in the cotton business, having for a number of years been connected with Messrs. L. B. & L. S. Holt, of Alamance county.

This mill employs 375 hands, all of whom reside on the premises in nice and conveniently arranged houses belonging to the company. For the convenience of these employees there has been built in close proximity to this mill a nice church building.

THE PEARL COTTON MILLS

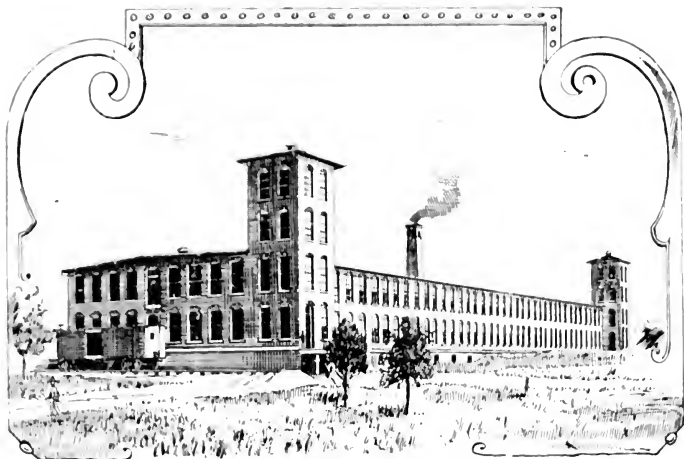
was incorporated 1892, and has a capital of \$175,000.00.

Mr. Geo. W. Watts, is president, and Mr. W. H. Branson is secretary and treasurer.

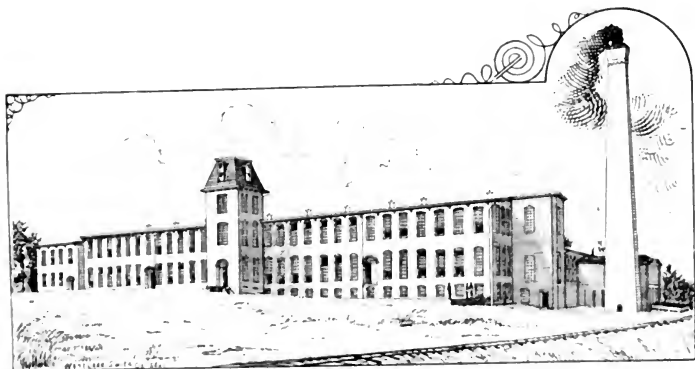
The mill is located in the northwestern part of town, and is an immense three story brick building 80x255 feet, with a two story picker-room and engine and boiler rooms. This factory is equipped with the latest improved machinery known to the trade. The class of goods this concern is manufacturing is extra wide sheeting, from 72 to 99 inches, no mill in the South making anything wider. There are 10,000 spindles and 160 broad looms in use.

Employed in this building are 200 hands, all of whom live in houses that have recently been built by this company.

For the benefit of these employees a church building was recently erected on the premises.



FACTORY OF THE ERWIN COTTON MILLS COMPANY.



FACTORY OF THE PEARL COTTON MILLS.

THE COMMONWEALTH COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

was incorporated June 1st, 1890, but did not begin operation until January 1st, 1893. There was however some little work done prior to this time, but it was not until about the beginning of the year that active work began.

The mill is located in the eastern part of town, and has a capital stock of \$125,000.00, and gives employment to 140 hands. Mr. B. L. Duke, formerly of W. Duke, Sons & Co. is president, and Mr. V. Ballard is secretary and treasurer.



B. L. DUKE.

President Commonwealth Cotton Mfg. Co.

The main building is 100 x 50 feet, two stories and basement, and is built of brick. Has a wing 30 x 50 feet. Has a new addition 40 x 75 feet, two stories and basement. Is equipped with all the latest improved machinery. Has 6,400 spindles and 58 knitting machines in active operation, and make yarn (both white and colored) and hosiery.

Mr. B. L. Duke, the president, is a son of Mr. W. Duke, and is a gentleman who has done much toward developing the industrial interests of Durham. In fact his entire income up to a year ago was invested in town enterprises, the outcome of which has been a great help to the people.

CIGAR MANUFACTORIES.

This branch of manufacture in the past four years has grown to be of considerable importance among the industrial institutions of Durham, there being four factories, all of which are supplying the trade in every part of the United States.

SAMUEL KRAMER & CO.

This firm began business in Durham in 1881, and is the oldest cigar factory in the town. The active member is Mr. Samuel Kramer, a gentleman of large experience in the cigar trade, who enjoys a reputation throughout the State as a thoroughly reliable salesman, and a manufacturer of considerable repute. In addition to manufacturing "Philopena" "Special Five," "Pug," and other popular brands which are sold throughout the Southern States, they are agents for the American Tobacco Co. in North and South Carolina.

The building this company occupy is a two story building on Main street, and is well suited for the business.

THE MALLORY DURHAM
CHEROOT CO.

This company established themselves in the cigar and cherooot business 1890, but not until 1894 was the concern incorporated. The capital stock amounts to \$75,000.00. J. T. Mallory is president, E. C. Hackney, secretary and R. C. Pleasants, treasurer.

This company own and occupy three brick buildings on Parrish street, each of which is three stories high, and give steady employment to 125 hands. The annual output is 7,500,000 cigars and cherooots, and consists of the following popular brands: "Belle of Durham," "Pleasant's Choice," and "Little Sadie" cigars, and "Old Chunk" and "North State" cherooots.

The success with which this company has met during its short career has been remarkable, as the capital at first employed was comparatively small and the trade to some extent prejudicial to home-made goods.



J. T. MALLORY,
President Mallory Durham Cherooot Co

W. P. HENRY & CO.

This factory was established in 1893, under the firm name of Henry, O'Brien & Co. In August 1894 the entire business was purchased by Mr. W. P. Henry. The output of this factory consists entirely of hand-made cigars. Their leading brands are "Sporting Club" and "Southern Beauty," both of which are extensively sold throughout the South.

LYON & REED.

This firm manufactures nothing but hand-made cigars, their most popular brands being "Duchess of Durham" and "Flor de Lyon" the sales of which are large. This factory is on Mangum street. Messrs. J. Ed. Lyon and M. W. Reed are the members, and are both well versed in the manufacture of cigars.

OTHER MANUFACTORIES.

Among the remaining manufacturing interests of Durham, of which mention has not yet been made, is a fertilizer factory, a bag factory, a soap factory, and a sash, door and blind factory. These institutions employ a large number of hands and are of great importance to the town.

DURHAM FERTILIZER CO.

One of the largest manufacturing institutions of the place is the Durham Fertilizer Company, which was organized in 1888. Mr. Eugene Morehead (now deceased), together with Mr. Samuel T. Morgan and others, conceived the idea of establishing a plant for the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, for which there is great demand by the cotton and tobacco planters of this and other states. The business at the start being to some extent experimental, a capital of only \$60,000.00 was invested, which was soon found to be inadequate for their rapidly growing needs, as the popularity of their goods soon created a business which demanded their present capital investment of \$400,000.00.

Besides their works in Durham, they have a large factory in Richmond, Va., and the same stockholders, under the name of the Norfolk & Carolina Chemical Company, are now constructing immense chemical works at Pinner's Point, near Norfolk, Va., from which to draw their supplies for their

Durham and Richmond factories. Not merely to supply these factories are they building these chemical works, but to put their goods on the markets of the world in competition with similar plants.

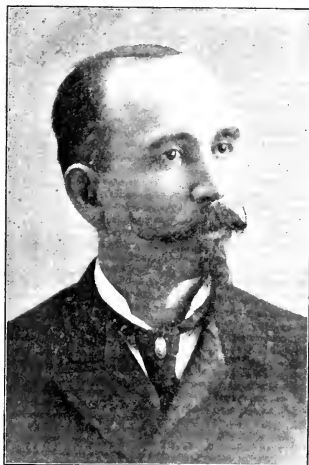
Regarding the Norfolk plant, the *Mercantile and Financial Times*, of New York, has this to say: "A striking indication of the progressive tendencies of the fertilizer business, is to be seen in the undertaking set on foot by the Norfolk and Carolina Chemical Company, now building at Norfolk, Va. the most modern and complete chemical and fertilizer works in the United States. The company is organized on a thoroughly substantial basis, and has an authorized capital stock of \$500,000, of which \$125,000 is already paid in. The gentlemen identified with the enterprise are men well known in the business and financial circles of the South, and the management is certain to be in the highest degree judicious and efficient. The officers are: S. T. Morgan, President; Geo. W. Watts, Vice-President, and L. A. Carr, Secretary and Treasurer. * * * The methods and processes of manufacture will be the best known to modern science, and the best of experienced skill will be brought to bear in every department of the work. The establishment of this enterprising company is an event of marked importance in the business history of the "New South."



L. A. CARR,
President Durham Fertilizer Co.

The president of the Durham factory, Mr. L. A. Carr, and the secretary and treasurer Mr. S. T. Morgan, are men of ability and push, and are the active managers of the Durham and Richmond factories as well as the Norfolk plant, of which Mr. S. T. Morgan is president, and Mr. L. A. Carr secretary and treasurer.

Mr. S. T. Morgan having spent a portion of his life on the farm, engaged in raising such crops as are adapted to the soil of North Carolina, and thoroughly understanding the nature and fertilizing needs of the land, is a master of the situation



S. T. MORGAN,
President Norfolk & Carolina Chemical
Company.

as regards fertilizing material. To his superior knowledge, in a large measure, is due the success of this enterprise.

The combined capital of these factories is \$900,000.00.

GOLDEN BELT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Until recent years the making of cloth bags of every kind was done by the ordinary sewing machine, and could not be made as rapidly as was desired. Realizing that unless the cost of bag making could be considerably reduced by the introduction of still greater improved machinery than that used, the selling price would have to remain

correspondingly high, a number of experiments were made with a view to making machinery that would do much more work than the ordinary sewing machine, and finally success crowned the efforts of the experimenters. As a result of this success, this company runs twenty-nine machines that are protected by patent. They operate in all forty-two various machines with a daily capacity of 80,000 salt bags and 180,000 tobacco bags, and give employment in their factory to 80 hands, while employment is given to 450 more hands outside of the factory, who are engaged in stringing bags.

The product of this concern consists of tobacco, twin and salt sacks, and will soon begin the manufacture of seed bags.

Mr. J. S. Carr, president of the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Co., is president of this company, and Mr. Thos. B.

Fuller is general manager. The capital stock is \$50,000.00.

DURHAM SOAP WORKS.

The business of this company is that of manufacturing soap. In addition to every variety of laundry soap, they manufacture a large quantity of softener and sizing soap, which is used by cotton mills for washing warps, fillings, yarns &c. This plant was put in operation in the winter of 1893, with a paid in capital of \$10,000.00, every dollar of which has done the work of two, as is evidenced by the large and increasing output which already demands a much larger capital than is now employed.

The product of this factory is sold in every portion of the United States. The weekly capacity is 100,000 pounds.

The officers of this company are: J. R. Blacknall, President; J. T. Pinnix, Vice-President, and J. W. Walker Secretary and Treasurer. The factory is a large four story frame building well suited for the business.



THOS. B. FULLER.
Manager Golden Belt Man'g. Co.

THE WORTHAM WOODEN MILLS

was incorporated July 1892, and has a paid in capital of \$12,000.00. Mr. G. C. Farthing is president, and Mr. J. B. Christian is secretary and treasurer. These works are near two lines of railroad and are well equipped with every kind of improved machinery for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, mantles and general house furnishing wood materials. They give employment to a number of hands, all of whom are permanent residents of the town.

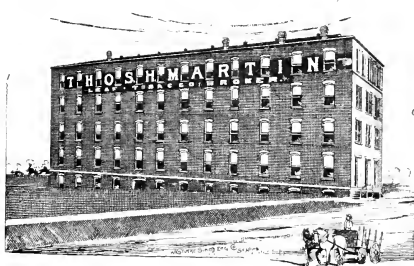
LEAF TOBACCO BROKERAGE.

There are a large number of leaf tobacco brokers in Durham, all of whom appear to be doing a good business. As our space is somewhat limited, mention will be made of only

four of the larger firms, who in addition to purchasing tobacco for the American trade, are exporters to foreign countries. There are in all some fifty tobacco buyers on this market, representing leading manufacturers throughout the country or are buying on speculation. Ranking among these buyers are some of Durham's most progressive and liberal business men.

THOS. H. MARTIN.

Mr. Martin came to Durham in 1886, and purchased the business of Dibrell Bros. & Co., who had up to that time



FACTORY OF THOS. H. MARTIN.

been prominent buyers on this market. The business, under Mr. Martin's watchful care, soon began to increase, and instead of remaining in the quarters he first occupied, moved to a larger building and since then on account of

still greater growth, was compelled to move in the building he now occupies in order to secure ample room in which to handle the large quantity of tobacco he is constantly purchasing, which amounts to about three and one-half million pounds a year. This factory is a five story brick structure, located on Morris street, and is 54x166 feet.

By his untiring energy and superior business talent, Mr. Martin has built an order business which extends throughout the United States and Canada. The almost phenomenal success which has attended his indefatigable efforts in building up this large and increasing business is well merited. Besides his interests as a tobacco broker, he has interests in various other enterprises. Is president of the Durham Tobacco Board of Trade, and is a director of the Morehead Banking Company.

J. T. PINNIX & CO.

Prominent among the leaf tobacco brokers of Durham is the above named firm, which is composed of Messrs. J. T.



T. H. MARTIN.



ALBERT KRAMER.



J. W. WALKER.



H. J. BASS.

PROMINENT TOBACCO BROKERS.

Pinnix and Jas W. Walker, both of whom are gentlemen of great worth in our business community, displaying as they do considerable interest in the industrial development of the town.

The business of this firm is that of purchasing almost every grade of leaf tobacco which is sold on this market, with which to supply their many customers. Their purchases are made entirely on order for large tobacco manufacturing establishments in this and foreign countries.



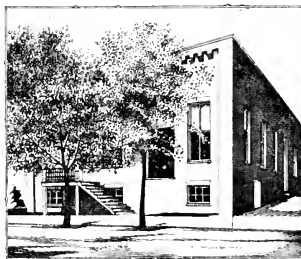
FACTORY OF J. T. PINNIX & CO.

The factory building they own and occupy is a large four story structure, which was built by them expressly for the purpose to which it is applied, and has a storing capacity of millions of pounds of leaf tobacco.

These gentlemen are both interested in other industrial enterprises in the town, Mr. Pinnix being vice-president of the Morehead Banking Company, and of the Durham Soap Works of which Mr. Walker is secretary and treasurer. Mr. Walker is a member of the present Board of Town Aldermen.

ALBERT KRAMER.

This business was established in January, 1880, by a co-partnership between Col. Robert F. Webb and Albert Kramer. Upon the death of Col. Webb in 1891, Mr. Kramer succeeded to the firm name of Webb & Kramer, conducting the business with signal success until this year, 1894, when he has bought over two million pounds of leaf tobacco, which has placed him at the head as one of the largest buyers of loose leaf in North Carolina.



FACTORY OF ALBERT KRAMER.

His trade in the United States has grown to large proportions, and having sought also the channels of foreign commerce his export trade has assumed a wide scope. His connections in foreign countries are the strongest houses, and their satisfaction is evidenced by a rapidly increasing business.

The factory buildings of Mr. Kramer are on McMannen street, one of which is a large brick and the other a large frame building.

H. J. BASS & CO.

This firm began business in 1885. Mr. H. J. Bass, the active member, was previously engaged in business in Lynchburg, Virginia leaf tobacco a business known to the facility for storing and so that is use by them, of their pro- and energy built up quite and valuable and foreign



FACTORY OF H. J. BASS & CO.

Are brokers in and conduct which is well trade. Every handling, drying tobacco, known, is in and as a result aggressiveness they have an extensive trade in this countries.

The factory buildings of this company are each four stories high, with a storing capacity of millions of pounds of leaf tobacco.

Mr. H. J. Bass, besides taking an active part in everything that pertains to the tobacco interest of Durham, is an able member of the Board of City Aldermen and is ever alive to the material development of the town and the progress of her people.

TOBACCO SALES WAREHOUSES.

There are five large tobacco warehouses in Durham for the sale of leaf tobacco, four of which are open for business.

Durham as a leaf tobacco market is second to none. The demand of the large manufacturers of the town being greater than that of any other manufacturers in North Carolina, naturally gives to the market such strength as it would not otherwise have. During the past year the four warehouses of

Durham sold about 10,000,000 pounds of the natural leaf, a good portion of which was manufactured into tobacco and cigarettes by home factories.

PARRISH'S WAREHOUSE.

This warehouse, for the sale of leaf tobacco, is conducted by Mr. E. J. Parrish, who established himself in the business



E. J. PARRISH.

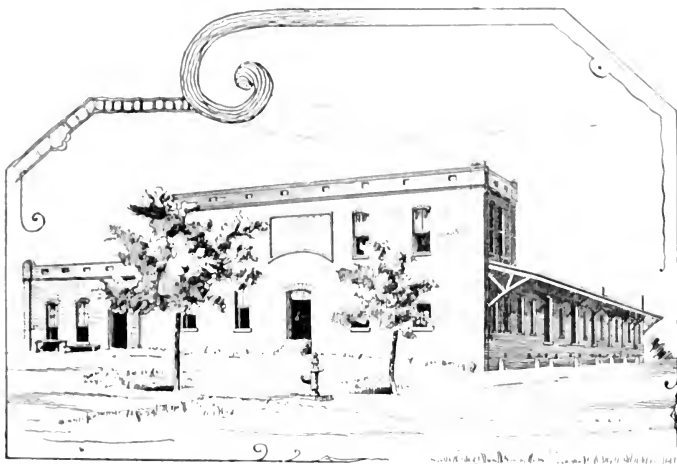
in 1873. In 1879 he built in the central portion of the business part of town the largest brick tobacco warehouse ever erected in the State, and sold on the first day of opening 80,000 pounds of tobacco for \$15,000. A few years after the erection of this building the same was destroyed by fire, and shortly thereafter, on a site just opposite, he built the present building, which is a large brick structure having a floor space of 26,200 square feet.

The Parrish Warehouse is favorably known throughout all the tobacco counties of North and South Carolina and Virginia.

Besides being present every day and personally directing the sales that are made at this warehouse, Mr. Parrish is engaged in the manufacture of tobacco. He is one of Durham's leading spirits and has spent a large portion of his life in aiding in the work of bringing Durham to the front as a hustling, bustling town.

REAMS WAREHOUSE.

Messrs. Carrington & Hutchings are proprietors of this noted warehouse, which is situated on the corner of Main and Corcoran streets. This is a well known warehouse and enjoys a large patronage from the tobacco farmers of this and other States. The proprietors are prominent men in the trade and



PARRISH'S TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.



GLOBE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

enjoy the confidence and respect of the buyers on the market as well as the entire people of the town.

THE BANNER WAREHOUSE

is conducted by Messrs. Lea, Burch & Co., every member of the firm being a tobacco men of pronounced ability. This concern has been in existence only a short time, but owing to their reputation as authority on tobacco questions, they have the confidence and good will of all the tobacco farmers with whom they come in contact and as a result are well patronized.

THE FARMERS' WAREHOUSE.

This house is on Church street and is operated by the Farmers' Warehouse Company, of which Mr. B. H. Cozart is general manager. Mr. Cozart is an old tobacco citizen having formerly been engaged in the business in Oxford, and has not only handled "the weed" all his life but has had the experience of producing the same as a farmer. This house has been established only a short time, but long enough to become known among the farmers that market their crop in Durham.

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERPRISES.

Under this heading will be found a number of industrial enterprises not elsewhere mentioned, which taken together, give employment to a large number of hands and are accounted as valuable institutions to the town.

DURHAM MARBLE WORKS.

This business is conducted by Mr. Robert I. Rogers, a gentlemen who has for a number of years successfully operated in Durham, Oxford and Henderson, a business of large proportions in the making of monuments and tombstones, also brownstone and granite trimmings, curbings &c. Besides his occupation in this line, he has for a long time been actively engaged in real estate transactions, as much for the material advancement of Durham as for personal gain. Being secretary and treasurer of the Durham Land and Security Company, he is in a position to give reliable information regarding the real estate interest in Durham.

THE EDUCATOR COMPANY.

In January 1891, this company purchased the job printing and book-binding plant of Mr. H. E. Seeman, who for a number of years had been successfully engaged in this business, and established themselves as publishers and printers. The capital stock is \$8,000.00. Mr. J. H. Southgate, a member of the insurance firm of J. Southgate & Son, is president, and Mr. H. E. Seeman is secretary and treasurer. Besides doing the larger part of the local business in this line, they fill a large number of orders for various concerns throughout the State. Their principal work consists in printing tobacco labels and bands of which they supply the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Co. with over 50,000,000 per annum. Their place of business is on the corner of Main and Mangum streets.

SEEMAN CARRIAGE COMPANY.

This business is conducted by Mr. Jno. F. Seeman, and is not incorporated. The output of this enterprise consists of hand-made vehicles of every description, of which an attractive supply is constantly on display in their show-room at "Five Points" on Main street.



J. H. SOUTHGATE,
President of The Educator Co.

DURHAM ROLLER COVERING COMPANY.

The business of this company is covering rolls for cotton mills. The same was incorporated in 1890 and is a branch of the Charlotte Roller Covering Works. Mr. M. A. Linnell, of Connecticut is president, and Mr. G. B. Richwood is secretary and treasurer. Mr. P. E. Linnell, the genial manager, has an experience of twenty-four years in the business and has proven himself a valued citizen of the town. The work of this company is distributed throughout the cotton mill section of the South.

C. P. HOWERTON.

This gentleman is regularly engaged in the business of

making hand-made vehicles of every description. His works are situated on Mangum street and consist of wood, paint and blacksmith shops. His show-room is well filled with work of his own and western make.

THE MANUFACTURERS HOUSE FURNISHING AGENCY.

The great advancement in improved architecture that for a number of years has been made in North Carolina, in the



S. F. TOMLINSON.

building of residences, has created a demand for superior decorations, painting and house furnishings. To supply this demand the above named agency, controlled and conducted entirely by Mr. S. F. Tomlinson, was established some five years ago, and during this period some of the largest and most handsome church buildings, hotels, and private residences in the State have been decorated, painted and furnished by this agency. Mr. Tomlinson is a true lover of art, in addition to which he possesses that rare gift of refined taste, which places him as a leader in art decorations and house furnishing.

Mr. Tomlinson is secretary and treasurer of the R. F. Morris & Son Mfg Co. and is interested in various other Durham enterprises.

R. T. HOWERTON.

The making of caskets and coffins and a general undertaking business is that of the above named gentlemen. His place of business is on Mangum street.

MACHINE AND FOUNDRY WORKS.

There are two good sized foundries and machine shops in Durham, one conducted by Mr. Louis Albezette, and the other

by Mr. J. T. Kerr. Every variety and kind of castings are made by their works, and machines of every description repaired.

DURHAM STEAM LAUNDRY.

Classed with the miscellaneous industrial enterprises, is the Durham Steam Laundry, which business is conducted by Messrs. G. B. Richwood & Co., gentlemen who have recently taken up their abode in Durham, and are known as progressive and able business men, displaying the usual energy with which the average Durham citizen is possessed. Their works are located on Main street, and is kept in constant operation by the liberal patronage extended by the public.

PUBLICATIONS.

Among the newspapers and periodicals published in Durham are two dailies: the Globe-Herald, and the Daily Sun. Two weeklies: the Durham Recorder and Weekly Times. Two monthlies: the National Tobacco and Grocer, and Trinity League Record. The two dailies are published every evening. The Durham Recorder is the oldest paper published in North Carolina, having been established in 1820. The editor, Mr. E. C. Hackney, besides owning and conducting this publication, is also one of the editors and proprietors of the National Tobacco and Grocer, of which Mr. H. E. Seeman is general manager, and also secretary of the Mallory Durham Cheroot Company, of which mention is elsewhere made.



E. C. HACKNEY.

LAND COMPANIES.

There are three land companies doing a real estate business in Durham. The members of each company are good con-

conservative business men, and with one or two exceptions are all citizens of the town. These companies are not trying to sell their property at large profit and fancy prices, but being interested in various industrial enterprises of the town, are extremely anxious to have new capital locate among them, offering every reasonable inducement to that end.

THE DURHAM CONSOLIDATED LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

This company own 286 acres of very valuable land immediately outside the corporate limits of the town, adjoining the Trinity College property; the larger part of which is very desirable for residential purposes and will be sold at prices and terms to suit the purchaser. Many acres of this land is especially desirable for factory purposes and will be donated by the company to anyone for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. J. S. Carr, president of the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company, is president of this company; Col A. B. Andrews, second vice-president of the Southern Railroad, is vice-president, and Mr. R. H. Wright, is secretary and treasurer.

MORGAN, WATKINS & COMPANY.

In various parts of North Carolina this company own large tracts of farming lands as well as in and surrounding Durham. They are now making an effort to dispose of some of this land to desirable persons on the very easiest terms and longest period of payment. In town or country property they can suit the most exacting.

The active member of this company are Mr. W. M. Morgan, and Dr. J. L. Watkins.

THE DURHAM LAND AND SECURITY COMPANY.

The land belonging to this company consists of 300 acres of cleared and timbered land lying near the eastern corporate limits of Durham, and also own valuable property within the town. This land is well located for residences and factory purposes, and will be sold in any size lots on the easiest terms. For factory purposes this company will donate land free of charge.

The officers are Dr. J. L. Watkins and Robt. I. Rogers.

INSURANCE AND COMMISSION BROKERAGE.

There are in Durham four firms conducting a general life



SOME OF DURHAM'S LEADING LAWYERS.

and fire insurance business, and three commission merchants. Every insurance company in the United States of much importance is represented by one of these agencies.

J. SOUTHGATE & SON.

This large agency was established in 1876, by Mr. James Southgate, who, a number of years ago admitted his only son Mr. J. H. Southgate as a partner, and under the firm name of J. Southgate and Son, have written probably more insurance than any concern in North Carolina. Besides being agents for some of the largest fire companies in the world, they represent some of the larger life and accident companies of America.

W. H. MCCABE

Began business in Durham in 1887 with only a few companies, as at that time it was a difficult matter to secure an agency, for nearly all the large companies were already represented in the town. In time however he gradually added one by one, until to-day he is the resident agent for some of the oldest and strongest companies in existence. Aside from his fire business he does a large business in life and accident insurance.

W. J. GRISWOLD.

Established himself in the commission and brokerage business in Durham in 1887 representing some of the largest wholesale mercantile firms in the United States. In a few years after he added to his brokerage business an insurance agency and does considerable work in life and fire insurance.

MORGAN & CARR.

This firm is composed of Mr. S. T. Morgan and Mr. L. A. Carr two of Durham's leading citizens, both of whom are officers in The Durham Fertilizer Company. They do a general brokerage business and are large buyers of cotton.

W. B. SURLES.

Conducts a general brokerage business, in addition to which he does some work in insurance. He began business in Durham some years ago, and has by industry and thrift, established quite a trade among the merchants and other business men of the town.

INTRODUCTION.

Believing that it is the duty of every citizen of the town in which he lives, to in some way contribute to the advancement and prosperity of such town. The Educator Company, from motives purely public spirited, adds this its mite towards the further progress and development of the thriving manufacturing town of Durham.

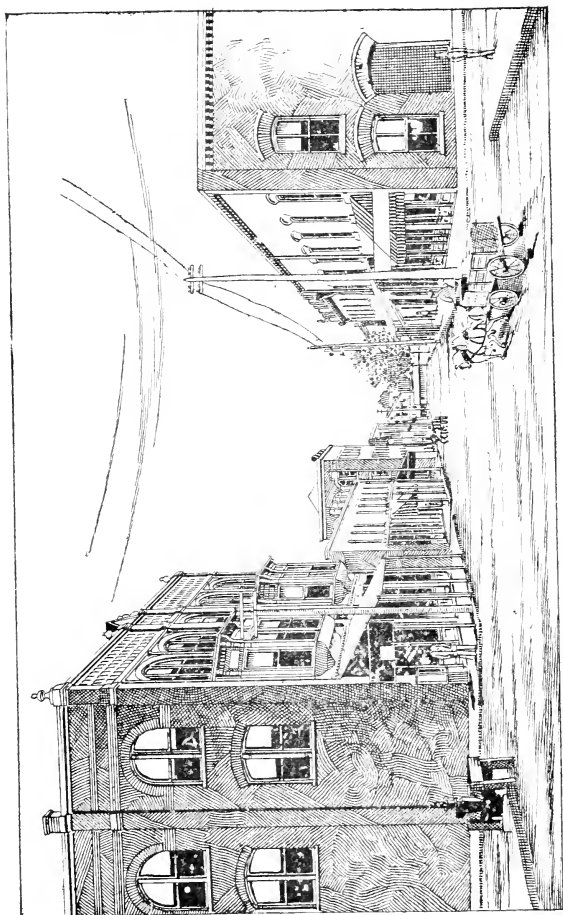
The contents of this book will be found on investigation, to be just and truthful statements, in brief, pertaining to the town and her people: as can be seen and known by any observant and inquiring person.

The main purpose of this work is to give to those persons seeking homes and investment, a brief and accurate recital of what the people of Durham have done, and with the advantages they possess can do, towards making Durham one of the foremost cities of the South. To this end we invite your careful perusal, with the only request that should you become interested, you will make inquiry through any private citizen or public official of the town, concerning the statements herein contained.

THE EDUCATOR CO.

Durham, N. C.,

Jan'y. 1st 1895.



MANGUM STREET, LOOKING SOUTH.

GENERAL MERCANTILE BUSINESS

There are some over a hundred firms in Durham, representing collectively every department of the mercantile business known to the trade. Mention will be made of only a few of the larger ones.

ROYALL & BORDEN.

This firm does a large business in furniture. Besides having several large branch houses, they own and operate a large furniture, chair and mattress factory in Goldsboro, which is conducted in three separate buildings. The trade of this concern is as large as that of any Southern house and enjoy a well-earned reputation as manufacturers and dealers in that particular line.

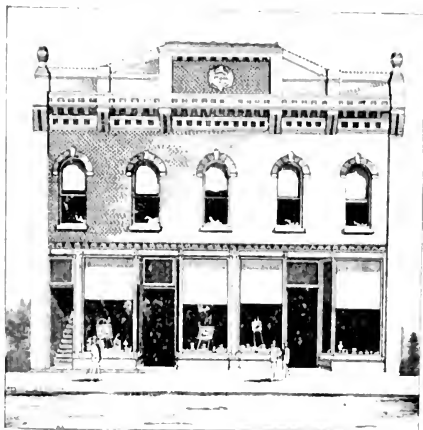
The Durham branch is conducted by Mr. Miles Goodwin, an energetic young man, who, by his superior talent, has built a trade that will remain with the firm as long as they continue in the business.

The house they occupy is a large two-story brick building on Corcoran street, and is well filled with a large and attractive stock of medium and high grade furniture, together with all the latest novelties in furniture and bric-a-brac.

The members of the firm are Messrs. Geo. C. Royall and J. C. Borden, both young men of great business capacity and thorough knowledge of every detail of the business in which they are engaged.

CHEEK FURNITURE COMPANY.

This firm is located on Main street and occupy two floors



FURNITURE STORE OF ROYALL & BORDEN.

of a conveniently arranged brick building. The members of this company have been engaged in the furniture business for many years, and have a perfect knowledge of same. They carry in stock every variety and style of fine and medium furniture, together with house furnishing supplies.

HYAMS & LEWETH

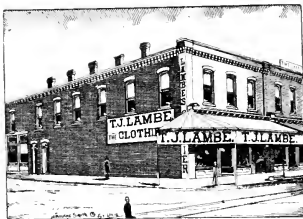
recently established themselves in the furniture business on Main street, and have two stories of a large brick building well filled with furniture and bric-a-brac of every description.

T. J. GATTIS & SON.

Conduct a general bookstore on Main street. Have a trade throughout North Carolina that amounts to some twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

THOS. J. LAMBE.

This gentleman established himself in the clothing business in Durham or ten years well displayed ergy, together py faculty friends, has which extends ad joining town trade has growth year by ports glowing the balance of



CLOTHING HOUSE OF T. J. LAMBE.

some eight ago, and by his talent and en- with the hap- of making built a trade into various counties. His had a general year, and he re- prospects for this year. His

place of business is on the northeast corner of Main and Mangum streets. The building he occupies is a two-story brick, both floors of which are well filled with clothing and gents' furnishings, hats, &c.

W. A. SLATER COMPANY.

This is a clothing company, and conduct a large business on the northeast corner of Main and Mangum streets. The members of the firm are Messrs. W. A. Slater, J. H. Sneed and Mr. T. J. Fetzer, all gentlemen of large experience in the business in which they are engaged. The building they oc-

cnpy is a two-story brick, well arranged for the business to which it is devoted.

W. H. PROCTOR.

This gentleman conducts a wholesale and retail grocery business on the corner of Mangum and Parrish streets. The building he occupies is a large three-story brick structure. Besides this main place of business, he has several storage houses in which are kept supplies received in car-load lots.

Mr. Proctor has built up an immense trade, and supplies a large number of stores adjacent to the town. Is a citizen who stands in line of progress, and is an able member of the city Board of Aldermen.

H. H. MARKHAM.

The business of this gentleman is that of general merchandising. His operations are carried on in a large two-story brick building on the corner of Main and Mangum streets, in addition to which he has several storage houses. Gives employment to a number of men and is an old citizen of the town.

A. E. LLOYD & COMPANY.

This firm is engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware business, and has a large store on Main street, which runs the entire length of a square. Mr. A. E. Lloyd is the active member of the firm.

C. C. TAYLOR

is employed in the tinsmith and stove business. He occupies a two-story brick building on Main street, and does an extensive trade throughout this and other counties. Does considerable work for the American Tobacco Company and employs a number of hands.

ELLIS, STONE & COMPANY.

The active members of this firm are Messrs. W. F. Ellis and W. H. Stone, two young men who have been associated together in the dry good business for a number of years. They do quite an extensive business in this and adjoining counties besides being the leaders in this line of business as regards the city trade. They occupy a large two-story brick building



SOME OF DURHAM'S LEADING PHYSICIANS.

on Main street and employ a number of experienced clerks.

Q. E. RAWLS.

Began business in Durham some twenty years or more ago, and is classed as one of most successful merchants of the town. His store is on Main street. Is a two story brick building both floors of which he occupies. Does a good business in dry goods and general supplies for the household.

Has other interests in industrial enterprises.

W. M. YEARBY.

As a druggist and merchant Mr. Yearby has no superior. Starting in business only a few years ago, he has by hard work, close attention to business and superior judgment, established a trade which is not only a delight to himself but to his many friends. The building he owns and occupies is a handsome two-story brick structure situated on Mainstreet. The interior in finish is complete. The floor is laid with fancy tiling, the walls and ceiling are handsomely and artistically frescoed while beautiful hand-painted pictures form a part of, and adorn the side walls. This is said to be one of the handsomest drug stores in the South.



INTERIOR OF W. M. YEARBY'S DRUG STORE.

P. W. VAUGHAN.

The drug store of Mr. Vaughan is on Main street, and is a two-story brick building with brown stone trimmings. This building was recently purchased by him and remodeled throughout. The floor is of marble and a portion of the windows are of cathedral glass. Mr. Vaughan began business in Durham as a proprietor in 1887, and has met with

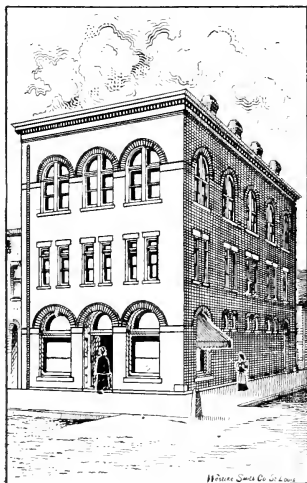
a success which is well merited. Is one of Durham's substantial citizens.

R. BLACKNALL & SON.

This firm does an extensive drug business on Main street. Is the oldest drug store in the town and controls a patronage which has been extended them for many years by the older residents of the town and county.

SNEED & THOMAS.

The members of this firm are Messrs. Paul C. Sneed and Allen S. Thomas, two young men who associated themselves



DRUG STORE OF SNEED & THOMAS.

together about one year ago, and have built up quite an extensive city trade. The building they occupy is a large three-story pressed brick building with marble trimmings, situated on the corner of Main and Mangum streets. The arrangement and finish of the interior are in keeping with the handsome building and it is considered one of the finest drug stores in the State.

HEARTT & FARTHING.

The members of this firm are Messrs. Frank Heartt and T. B. Farthing, one an experienced druggist and the other a salesman of fine ability. This drug

store is situated on the corner of Church and Main street, and is a large three-story brick building.

MRS. ADA M. SMITH.

Conducts a millinery and fancy goods store. Began business some ten years ago, and since then has moved several times on account of the rapid increase in her trade. She now occupies the handsome store room on the corner of Main

and Corcoran streets which is admirably suited for the millinery business.

JNO. M. WYATT.

Mr. Wyatt moved to Durham about two years ago, and is conducting a business of manufacturing harness of every kind. He occupies a two-story brick building on Main street, and carries a large line of such goods as harness makers generally keep in stock.

CHARLES T. POSTLEY.

Established himself in the jewelry business in Durham in 1872. Occupies a two-story brick building on Main street and is one of the pioneer citizens of the town.

M. H. JONES

Owns and occupies a large two-story brick building on Main street and is engaged in the jewelry business.

LAWYERS AND PHYSICIANS.

Among the most prominent lawyers of the town are Messrs. Fuller & Fuller; Boone & Boone; Manning & Foushee, W. A. Guthrie, and Chas. E. Turner.

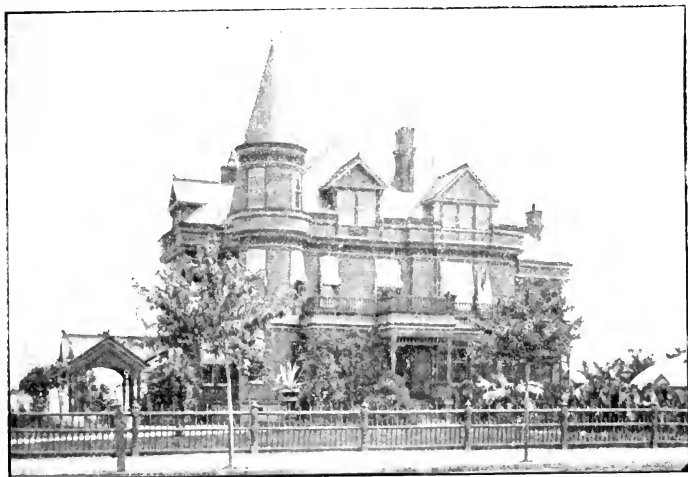
The most prominent physicians are : Messrs. Carr & Manning; A. Cheatham; Julian A. Smith; N. M. Johnston; N. P. Boddie; W. J. H. Durham; L. W. Battle and W. E. Fitch.

ENUMERATION OF ENTERPRISES.

Durham has four lines of railroad; five tobacco factories, two of which are the largest in the world; four large cotton mills; four cigar factories; one fertilizer factory; one bag factory; one soap factory; two sash, door and blind factories; three banks; four tobacco warehouses for the sale of leaf tobacco; about 100 leaf tobacco brokers; two foundries; four machine shops; two carriage factories; four job printing offices; one book-bindery; one laundry; one marble yard; one cotton roller covering works; four insurance agencies; two daily papers; two weekly papers and two monthlies; four furniture stores; five drug stores; three hardware stores and about 100 other merchants representing various lines. Has twelve churches; one college; two graded schools and other industrial, educational and benevolent institutions.



RESIDENCE OF MR. J. S. CARR.



RESIDENCE OF MR. W. DUKE

Advantages and Needs of Durham.

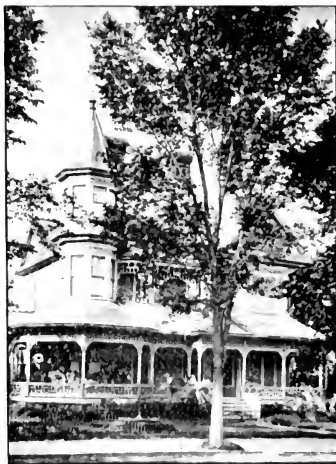
RAILROAD ADVANTAGES.

As a railroad center Durham is equalled by but few towns in the State and surpassed by none.

Quick transportation, low freight rates, and easy access to the great commercial, manufacturing and agricultural centers, is a desideratum which no prudent investor can afford to overlook or underestimate in this age of sharp competition and rapid inter-communication.

A glance at the map will at once confirm Durham's proposed advantages in this respect.

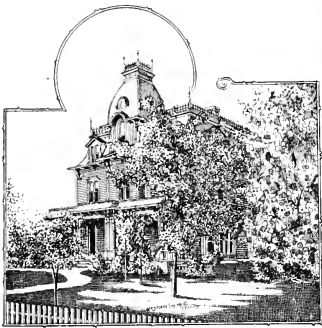
With her four railroads penetrating the coal and iron fields of Virginia, Tennessee and the Carolinas; the rice and cotton plantations and lumber regions of the South, deep water navigation easily reached in a five hours run; the Nation's Capital and leading cities of the North and East accessible in from ten to fifteen hours travel—our geographical situation is peculiarly inviting to manufacturers, capitalists and home-seekers.



RESIDENCE OF DR. A. G. CARR.

INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL ADVANTAGES.

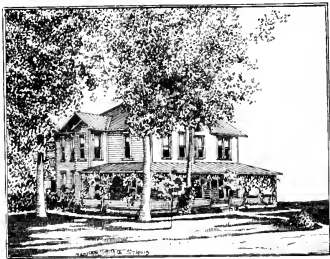
These advantages are supplemented by many successful enterprises already enumerated in the foregoing pages, which need no repetition here. While proud of our manufacturing enterprises, which are well calculated to inspire hope and energy, there are yet social and educational advantages



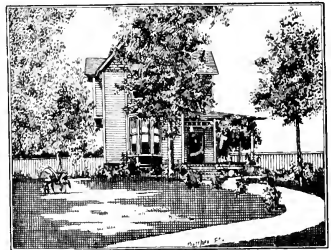
RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. R. DAY.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. T. D. JONES.

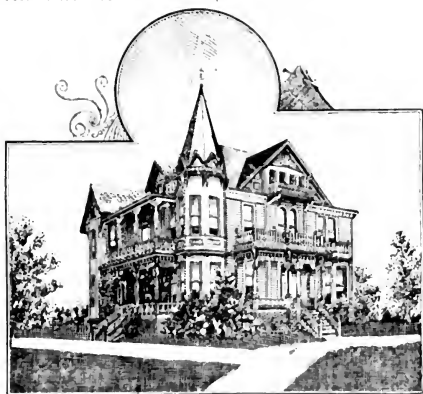


RESIDENCE OF MR. J. ED. LYON.



RESIDENCE OF MR. H. E. SEEMAN.

equally as great. No city of equal population can boast of greater religious freedom and political tolerance. Ours is emphatically a cosmopolitan population, representing all sections of our common country. Our successful men are the architects of their own fortunes, and rejoice in the local conditions, which from the beginning made their success possible; hence honest labor and enterprise is respected and encouraged. It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the wonderful success of Durham's manufacturers, they all began in a small way, with but little means, and never received any aid from outside sources. It is asserted that in the twenty-five years of Durham's industrial history, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars of the capital invested was brought from abroad. The founders came here poor men, and by industry, economy and sound business methods *created their own capital.*



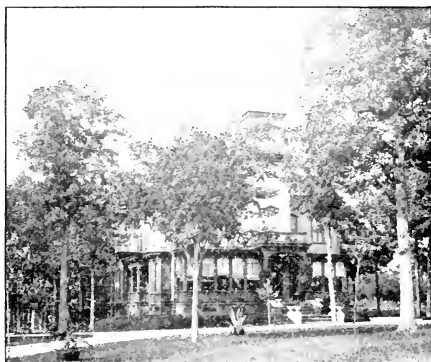
RESIDENCE OF B. S. DUKE

During all these years of industrial activity her citizens have never lost interest in the maintenance and advancement of sound religious and moral principles.

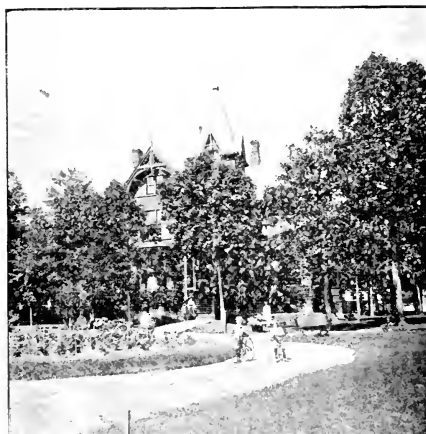
EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

Durham's educational institutions are everything that can reasonably be desired, and afford every opportunity for obtaining a business or classical education at minimum cost.

As an evidence of the interest taken in educational matters, it is only necessary to point to our public school buildings and Trinity College, and to the further fact that there is perhaps not an institution of learning for either race within the borders of the State, that has not at some period in their history received substantial aid from our citizens, while some



RESIDENCE OF MR. B. L. DUKE.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. L. L. MOREHEAD.

have received magnificent endowments from our men of wealth.

While justly proud of our industrial, educational and social attainments, we are not satisfied to rest content with conquests achieved, but are on the alert to secure desirable accessions to our population, who will aid us still further in building up the material and social possibilities of our city.

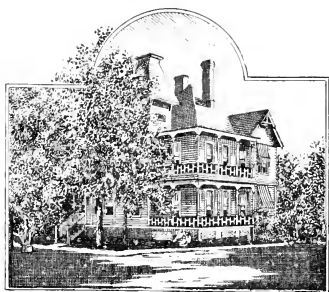
DURHAM'S NEEDS.

We want and invite men of enterprise, brain and brawn, from the East, North, West and South—the banker and capitalist, the manufacturer and educator, the professional man and woman, the tradesman and skilled laborer, all to come among us and give us the benefit of their skill and energy, with an assurance that their fortunes and happiness will be augmented by so doing. We want good men regardless of the section from

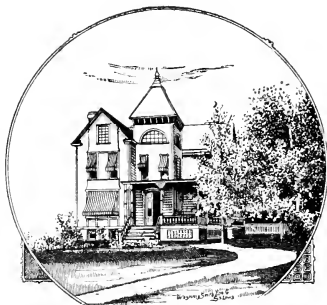


RESIDENCE OF W. W. FULLER

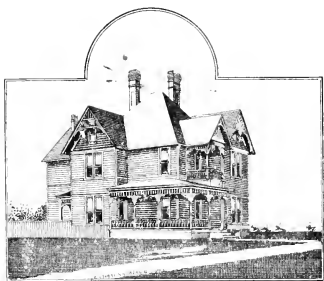
whence they come, their religious sentiments or political convictions. We need them in the fields of trade and commerce; in the pulpit, the forum and the sanctum. We want them to share with us in gleaming the golden advantages and developing the great resources which a kind Providence has placed at our doors. There are unoccupied fields in almost



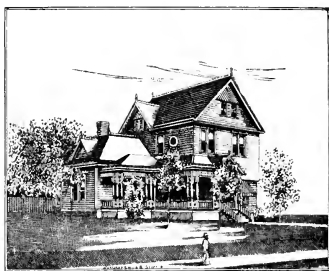
RESIDENCE OF MR. S. F. TOMLINSON.



RESIDENCE OF MR. L. A. CARR.



TRINITY M. E. PARSONAGE.



RESIDENCE OF MR. W. H. BRANSON.

every branch of trade and industry, which promises a rich harvest for whoever will intelligently develop them.

Among the inviting opportunities in manufacturing, we would suggest the following as the most flattering: A furniture factory for the manufacture of cheap and medium priced goods; a chair factory; a coffin factory; a factory for the manufacture of agricultural implements; a shoe factory; a clothing factory; a wood and willow-ware factory; a bucket and wooden plate factory. The materials for the wooden factories enumerated is almost contiguous to the city, practically inexhaustible in quantity and unsurpassed in quality. This is not a mere assertion, but is eminently sustained by indisputable facts which are easy of verification to anyone who is disposed to make the investigation. On the banks of Neuse river, only eight miles away, is a forest of hardwood thousands of acres in extent. The Oxford & Clarksville Railroad, and the Durham & Northern Railroad runs along its borders. This, and the forests of New Hope, six miles west of the city, is pronounced by experts to be the finest body of hardwood timbers in the South. Among the species, the white oak, red oak, post oak, spanish oak, willow oak, poplar, sweet gum, sycamore, maple, ash, cedar, hickory and dogwood predominate. The property is owned by different parties, all of whom are liberal and progressive, and financially able if necessary, to mill it, or lease to those who will, whenever a local demand is created.



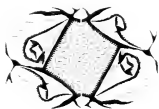
RESIDENCE OF GEO. W. WATTS.

Our climate is mild, our soil productive, our location advantageous and prospects encouraging. To those who are

seeking a new location with a view to pleasure and profit we extend an invitation to come and see and investigate for themselves, feeling assured that every statement we have made in regard to Durham will be fully verified.



RESIDENCE OF WM. A. GUTHRIE.



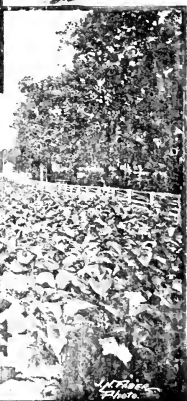
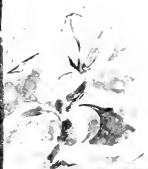
The State of North Carolina.

SOME OF HER PRODUCTS.

[Portion of an article from a recent number of the SOUTHERN STATES MAGAZINE, by Bennett Dobbin.]

Writing of the North Carolina climate a former resident of Minnesota says in substance that the Tar Heel State covers a wide extent of soil and climatic conditions. In the West are found lofty mountains where the Canadian fir, hemlock and white pine thrive, and in the East is a low coast region where the palmetto attains a lofty growth. The mountain region is the best in the United States ; pears, peaches and grapes grow in abundance ; the uplands are full of indigenous and cultivated fruits, while the coast region is literally overspread with the famous scuppernong vines which furnish wine to the population of the whole commonwealth. This writer states that he has passed three years in North Carolina ; that the lowest temperature was seventeen degrees above zero and the highest ninety-six. He says that sunstrokes are never known, and that he does not remember any sultry nights or any in which he did not want a little covering on the bed.

Considering more in detail the economic aspect of the question, the home-seeker may ask: "Will it pay to leave the North and go to this region of which you speak?" In reply I will permit this same home-seeker to answer his own question. I have already said that the territory is one of diversified soils and a climate suited to all grades of husbandry, and it may be further said that on the area of an ordinary farm the owner will find conditions suitable to the cultivation of numerous crops. On one portion of his farm he can raise cotton ; some part of it will be especially adapted to the "tobacco patch," which has become so popular in all the upland regions of the Carolinas ; one field can be sown to Kentucky blue-grass and another will yield an enormous cutting of clover ; the cow-pea crop will grow as luxuriantly here as any place in the South ; on the river bottom he may raise rice, while in the mellow sandy loam, which will comprise the greater part of his farm, he can grow corn, wheat, orchard



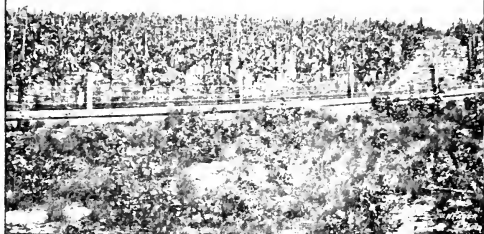
By kindness of
SOUTHERN STATES MAGAZINE.

A NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO FIELD.

grass, melons, peaches, pears and apricots or anything else that may please his fancy. On a model North Carolina farm of suitable proportions, when under full cultivation, the farmer can produce beef, pork, mutton and chickens in abundance, and a considerable amount of butter and cheese can be derived from the herd. Corn, wheat, buckwheat, oats, barley, rye and millet, hay and broom-corn, castor beans, cotton, rice, sweet potatoes and tobacco will make up the rotation of his crops. In the garden, cucumbers, onions, turnips, cabbages, white potatoes and artichokes, melons and peanuts will grow in sufficient quantities to supply the family, while on the lawn before his house can be found in their season the brightest and most beautiful flowers that ever beautified the field or adorned the home of a country gentleman. This is what the Carolina farmers can do, and I leave it to the better judgment of the home seeker as to whether it will pay, with a trunk line railroad in readiness to transport every product quickly to market.

Cotton, of course, is one of the principal crops of this section, but while growing cotton the farmers have been engaged in improving their farms and developing a diversity in agriculture which has been of enormous advantage. The country of which I write is white with cotton in the picking season, while it produces a considerable part of the peanuts, tobacco, small fruits, hay, rice and melons shipped annually from the Southern States. Cotton is king in this region, but it is only one of the monarchs in the North Carolina farmers' court.

Every tobacco man knows that the soil and climate of North Carolina is the best in the world for the cultivation of high-grade tobaccos. That incomparably fine product known as "Virginia Brights" is grown only in the old North State, and now it has been demonstrated that fine Havana-seed tobacco can be grown in the Carolinas. Tobacco in the hands of industrious and intelligent planters is an immensely valuable crop, and when all the difficulties of curing and preparing for the market have been surmounted, the territory lying between Norfolk and Atlanta will stand forth preeminently as the banner tobacco producing section of the Southern States. The annual product of North Carolina alone is 76,000,000 pounds of leaf each year, 67,000,000 pounds of which find a ready sale in the markets of the State, where prices ranging



A NORTH CAROLINA VINEYARD.

By kindness of
SOUTHERN STATES MAGAZINE.

from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a pound are sometimes secured, and where grades properly cured bring good prices whenever offered in the warehouses of Durham and other points accessible to the grower. * * * * *

Of course, certain fertilizers must be used, but when the soil is naturally too rich the plant grows too rank and like that fine flavor and color so much desired. What tobacco most needs is constant and patient care, and the exercise of intelligence in growing and curing it. On almost every farm of any size there is a patch of ground well adapted to tobacco, and as the cultivation of such a patch fits in well with other general farm work, small fields of it can be planted as a side crop, and the ready cash which the product is sure to bring is no small consideration to the farmer. Raising tobacco is no more difficult than ordinary truck farming, and an intelligent person can soon learn the whole secret of cutting and curing the crop. The chief difficulty in the past has been entrusting this important part of the work to ignorant and incompetent farm laborers. Tobacco is an all season crop, being planted in May and, by the new process of curing the leaves as they mature, is not entirely gathered until frost kills the stalk. The exact cost of producing tobacco cannot be readily estimated, but it is safe to state that the cash receipts for a fair crop are double the actual expenditures, and that the more time and money judiciously given to the crop the greater will be the profits and the smaller the proportionate expense of production. Prices vary also, so that it is difficult to arrive at actual figures, but a good crop is always profitable and sometimes it pays enormously—as much as \$300 to \$500 net per acre.

CLIMATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[From the Handbook of North Carolina.]

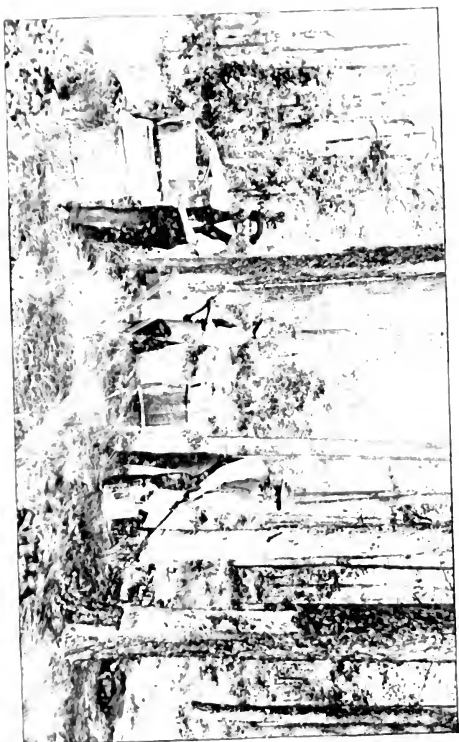
It will be conceded without question that the influence of climate on human progress is supreme, because, in its happy or adverse conditions, are involved all that relates to comfort, health, energy and success in the occupations which enlist human effort. The regions that most abound in fertile soil, exuberant vegetation, and which favor the production of the most valued and most profitable subjects of agriculture, are those that most often have those treasures closed against the efforts of industry by those extremes of heat and those excesses

of moisture against which the physical frame of the cultivator is unable to contend; and the most prolific lands of the most abounding regions of the world are so oppressed with heat, saturated with moisture, or poisoned with miasma, as to make the attainment of their treasures the evidences of their cost in vigor, health, or of life itself

That land is a happy one which enjoys the just mean between cold and heat, drought and moisture, arctic sterility and tropical exuberance; a land in which energies are stimulated by the bracing breath of a tempered atmosphere, cool enough to inspire physical action and elastic vigor; warm enough to assure the rewards of labor by the certainties of healthful maturity and abundant yields as returns for the labors bestowed, carried on under the happy conditions of a genial air, a friendly sun, and of a responsive soil.

Such are the conditions which North Carolina enjoys, with no portion of it either too cold on the one hand or too hot on the other to obstruct work at any season of the year, while at the same time presenting most remarkable apposition of the high temperature atmosphere of the North and the balmy breath of the semi-tropical South. In passing from east to west, from the low lands of the coast, only a little above the tide, to the high summits of the mountains, a mile or more above the sea, there is found the same gradation in temperature, in soil, in products, as if the same territory, instead of stretching from east to west over a number of degrees of longitude, had extended itself from south to north over the same number of degrees of latitude, thus giving to the State not only a soil which gives something of every product yielded by all the other parts of the United States, but a climate not alone favorable to its own people, but inviting the invalid from every other part of the country, North, South, East and West, to seek under its recuperative influences the blessings of renewed health, the restoration of impaired vigor, or the arrest of insidious ailments.

The eastern margin of the State is thrust far out into the ocean and brought within the soft influences of the Gulf Stream, assuring thereby not only the vegetation of a more southern latitude and its earlier and more rapid development—an important element in the success of the now great interest of truck farming—but of a climate so modified by a not excessive degree of heat and moisture as to be more constantly



A NORTH CAROLINA TURPENTINE FOREST.

mild and genial, if somewhat more debilitating, than that enjoyed in the interior or far west. On the other hand, the western margin lifts itself up to such heights as to gain all the advantages of a high latitude—a cooler climate, more invigoration, and a genial healthfulness not surpassed on any portion of the globe. Intermediately lies that great zone, between the coast and the Mountain Section, emphatically a warm and genial temperate zone, with neither extremes of heat or cold, with a healthfulness unequalled over so extensive a territory, and with such general favoring conditions of soil and climate as to emphasize its special adaptation for the perfection of all the grains, field crops and fruits of the temperate zone.

THE POPULATION OF THE STATE.

[From the Handbook of North Carolina.]

This is a topic of interest to the people of North Carolina from the marked fact of their present homogenousness, excepting, of course, the important and large element of the African race, and the smaller and inferior remnant of the aboriginal Indian, still in possession of a large territory in the western part of the State, and the still smaller body of half-breeds known as the Croatans, occupying a part of Robeson County, and believed, fancifully or otherwise, to be the descendants of the lost members of the lost colony of Captain John White, the first effort at permanent settlement made by Anglo-Saxon whites on the American continent. The whites of this State, now so intermingled and blended by intermarriage and industrial intercourse as to present between them few distinctive traits of their origin, are the descendants, mediately or immediately, of the dominant European races coming directly to our shores, but more largely the off-shoots of the northern colonies grown populous and powerful enough to indulge in that early development of the American characteristic, love of change and adventure, or the more practical motive or bettering their condition by the acquirement of new lands, unrestricted in limit, of nearly nominal cost, and with the fame of unbounded fertility and unequalled salubrity.

In 1709 the Baron De Graffenreid, with a colony of Swiss, established himself at the confluence of the rivers Neuse and Trent, and there founded the present city of Newbern—a settlement destined to be permanent, but of slow growth, and re-



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

ceiving few farther accessions from the native land of the founder.

A small colony of Huguenots found a refuge from persecution in the same section, but, beyond the impress of their principles and their names, contributed only in small degree to the settlement of North Carolina.

Perhaps the largest bodies of Europeans coming approximately at one time and constituting a distinctive foreign element, was the Scotch or Highland colony, which occupied the country along the upper waters of the Cape Fear, now known as the counties of Bladen, Cumberland, Moore, Robeson, Richmond and Harnett. These came, some voluntarily, most of them by compulsion, after the disastrous defeat of Culloden in 1746. They have also blended with the other European families, but still retain in marked degree their natural characteristics of piety, morality, and care of education.

The Lords Proprietors, through their influences and inducements offered, added to the population, which, however, came in singly or in groups and increased slowly, though early in the colonial history making the Eastern Section the most prosperous in the State.

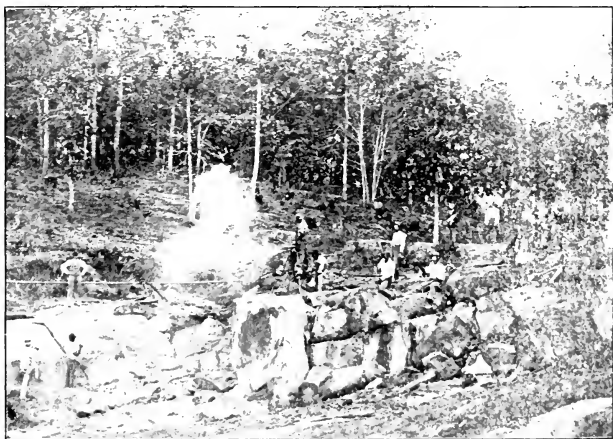
The location of his large colony of Moravians by Count Zinzendorff, in 1754, in the present county of Forsyth, is the only instance of attempted complete isolation, of the seclusion of an entire colony, and the culture of peculiar ideas and creeds—ideas and creeds more in harmony with the real aim and ends of a pure Christianity than human philanthropy has often aimed to put in practical force. This, like all other colonies, has in process of time blended with the great mass, but with the distinct and triumphant survival of its nobler characteristics—benevolence, integrity, devotion to morality, religion and education, and that untiring energy which brought prosperity to the wilderness colony, and future increase of growth and wealth to those fine towns, Winston and Salem, the matured, or rather still growing and maturing outgrowths of the simple, pious unambitious, religious Moravian colony.

Of the negro population it suffices to say that it is chiefly descended from the slaves captured in former years in Africa, and introduced into the South by English, Dutch, and, in latter years, New England slave-ships. Importations of slaves into North Carolina was very rare after the beginning of this century. The increase, therefore, has been from natural causes, a genial climate, a humane public system and the

kindly tempers of the owners, a temper softened as much by humanity—very often by affection—as it was influenced by interest. Through these combined causes the negro population increased until it early attained the ratio to that of the whites it has held and still holds—about one-third of the whole.

Since the emancipation of the race, the policy of the State government, sustained by a just and humane public sentiment, has done everything consistent with the existence of insuperable and ineradicable ethnic antagonisms, to efface all the badges of former slavery. The negro has all the rights of the citizen, and is secured and protected in the exercise of them, with the same jealous safeguard of the law as the white citizen. He testifies before the courts without question as to race competency; he accumulates, if he will, property, personal and real; he is admitted on equal terms with the whites to the practice of the learned professions; he has the amplest freedom in the exercise of his religious beliefs, and the most absolute control in his ecclesiastical affairs. His infirm, the deaf, the dumb, the blind and the insane are cared for by the State in institutions, proportionately to the number of patients, as large, as well built, as costly, and as well supervised by competent heads, as those of the whites. His education is well provided for, and though he pays a little more than one-third of the poll-tax, and on one-thirtieth of such property tax as is assigned to the maintenance of the school fund, his allotment of that fund is in proportion to population, not to that of race contribution. Apart from the colleges, some, if not all, of which are largely sustained by contributions from the Northern States, the negro shares in the Normal Institute system which is sustained by the State. He holds, also, his Annual Industrial State Fair, organized and controlled by his own race, but aided by annual appropriations from the State Treasury, and encouraged by the good-will and active co-operation of the whites, thus having conspicuous opportunity to give evidence of his progress and his capacity to maintain friendly rivalry in the industrial field with the dominant race.

The aggregate population of North Carolina by the Census of 1880, was 1,399,750; by that of 1890, 1,617,947—an increase of 218,197. It is classified as follows: Whites, 1,049,191; colored, 567,170; Chinese, and Japanese, 15; Indians (excluding Croatsans) 1,571.



STONE QUARRIES.

The foreign born population is, by the same census, 3,742. The descendants of foreigners form a considerable element, but their numbers do not materially affect the homogeneity of the mass of population. The large body of immigrants which annually lodge themselves in the territory of the United States, direct themselves to other homes than are to be found in the South Atlantic States. The immigration into North Carolina is largely from the New England, Middle and some of the North-western states, and gives many and much desired and much valued accessions to sources of material development.

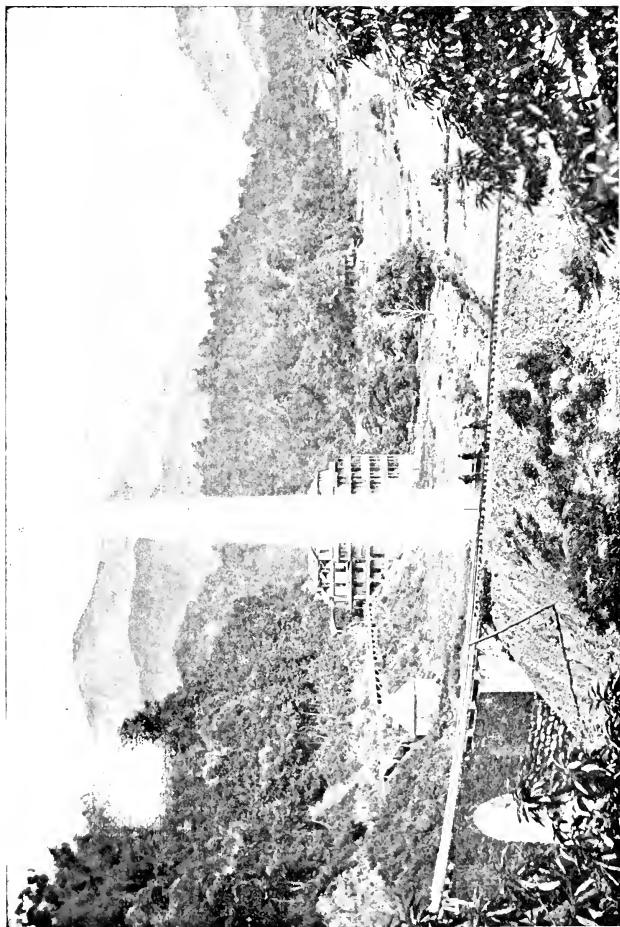
GOVERNMENT AND TAXATION.

[From the Handbook of North Carolina.]

The government of North Carolina is a pure democracy. It is based upon the will of the people as expressed in the Constitution, an instrument framed by them in their sovereign capacity through delegates appointed for that purpose. The will of the people of this and of each State, when thus expressed, and in conformity to the Constitution of the United States—for the will of the people of each State is subordinate to the collective will of the people of all the States—is the supreme law. The State Constitution thus made is the measure and test of all laws passed by the Legislature, and these laws must stand or fall by their agreement or disagreement with it.

The Constitution is a short instrument but wide in its scope and bearing. It contains a brief statement of the fundamental principles of civil and individual liberty, creates the different departments of government—Executive, Legislative and Judicial—and prescribes the powers of each; establishes educational, charitable and penal institutions; directs who shall be liable to duty in militia; and prescribes the rights of citizenship.

The Legislature enacts laws. The Judiciary passes upon them when a question arises as to their constitutionality, and expounds them when a question is presented as to their meaning. The execution of the law is entrusted to the Executive. The Executive in this State possesses no veto upon the acts of the Legislature. When the law is once made, his duty, as that of every other citizen, is obedience in his sphere.



ROUND KNOB.

The rights of citizenship is the only point for consideration here; and these depend upon age, residence and previous citizenship.

A citizen of a foreign country can make himself a citizen here by becoming a resident; declaring before the proper tribunal his purpose to become a citizen; and taking the prescribed oath of allegiance.

A citizen of any other of the United States becomes a citizen here by changing his residence from that State to this.

All persons who are born and continue to reside within this State are citizens thereof.

The chief privilege of citizenship is suffrage. The Constitution ordains that, "every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old, or upward, who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceeding the election, and ninety days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector.

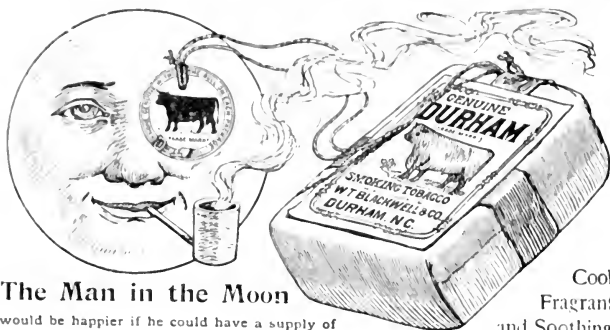
Suffrage here embraces the right to vote for every officer in the State from the Governor down to constable. One only exception to the principle exists in this State—that is in the case of Justices of the Peace. These are appointed by the Legislature. Logical consistency was sacrificed in this case to secure what, in the judgment of the Convention, was a point of far higher importance, namely, the sound administration of justice in the county, and the administration of county finances, both of which are under the control of the Justices. In many of the eastern counties the colored population largely predominates. Newly emerged from slavery, and consequently ignorant of the duties of citizenship; ignorant of the law and therefore incapable of administering it; themselves without property and therefore without the judgment necessary to administer the finances of a community; it was deemed best to repose the power of making magistrates in another body; thus guarding those communities against error, whether of ignorance or design, until experience and education should make those colored majorities safe repositories of such power. This provision of the Constitution was inspired by no feeling of enmity toward the colored man; it was a provision of safety as well for the colored as the white man. The provision was made impartial in its operation; it applies to every county in the State, whether the majority be white or black, and the object was

secured. No such provision was necessary in the cases of officers elected by general ticket, for there the experience of the white population accustomed to the exercise of citizenship and educated to its responsibilities would counterbalance the inexperience of the colored race.

Citizenship under the Constitution of North Carolina carries with it high and important rights apart from suffrage. It confers a right to an education by the State, such as will qualify the citizen for the duties to be performed. If he be without property, it gives him a right to support from the county, if incapable of earning it by sickness or old age. If he have property and is overtaken by irremedial misfortune, it exempts from execution personal property to the value of five hundred dollars, and vests in the owner in fee-simple the homestead and the dwellings and the buildings used therewith not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to be selected by him. The unfortunate have thus a secure refuge in case of disaster in business.

It regulates taxation by providing that the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the object to which it is to be applied, and enjoins that it be applied to no other purpose. It establishes an equation between the property and the capitation tax by directing that the capitation tax levied on each citizen shall be equal to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash. The capitation tax is levied on every male inhabitant in the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, and shall never exceed two dollars on the head. The effect of this limitation upon the capitation tax restricts the tax on each hundred dollars worth of property to sixty-six and two-thirds cents. It further directs that the amount levied for county purposes shall not exceed the double of the State tax, except for a special purpose and with the approval of the Legislature.

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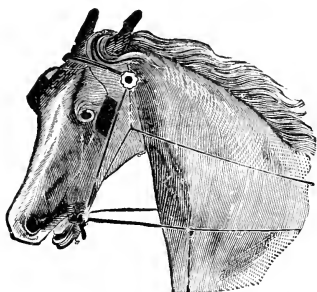
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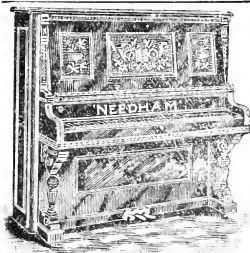
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